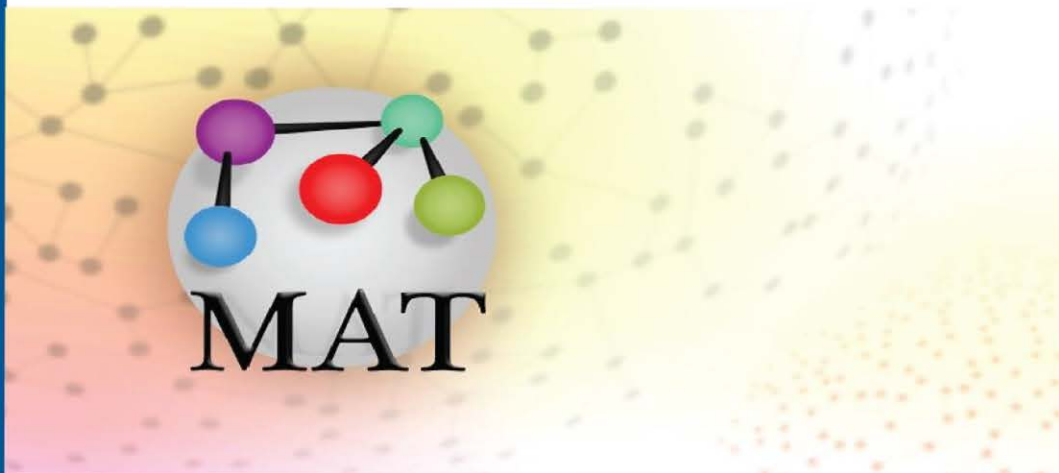


# Model Analyst's Toolkit



## User Guide

Version 7.1.0

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Last updated August 20, 2015

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# ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This section provides information about this User's Guide, and the other ways in which Charles River Analytics supports the Model Analyst's Toolkit.

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Key topics include:

- Overview
  - Typographic conventions
  - Feedback
-

## Overview

This guide is designed to allow you to quickly access the information you need to use the Model Analyst's Toolkit. It is also designed to allow you to build your knowledge of the Model Analyst's Toolkit. Use the Table of Contents and Index to quickly find the answer to a specific question, or read the entire book for a complete understanding of all the functionality offered in MAT.

## Typographic conventions

Specific conventions are used in this guide to convey additional information about a subject:

Style	Description	Example
Code	Code style is used for text that is used literally, appearing exactly as shown. This includes command names, path and file names, and system information.	E:\MAT\setup.exe
<i>Italic code</i>	Italic code style is used for names of variables that you must provide. For example, you need to supply a value for <i>your_file</i> in the path name example to the right.	C:\MAT\data\ <i>your_file</i>
GUI	GUI style is used to indicate objects in the MAT interface.	the Document field
<b>Bold GUI</b>	Bold GUI style is used to indicate objects with which you interact, such as buttons or menus.	Select <b>File &gt; New</b> from the menubar. Press the <b>Enter</b> key.
Blue GUI	Blue GUI style is used to indicate text you enter into a field.	Enter 10 km in the Range field.

**Note** Notes highlight information, provide supplementary information, offer time-saving or easier ways to perform the same task, or explain how to prevent errors or data loss. Be sure to read this information carefully.

## Feedback about this guide

We appreciate your comments about this guide. Please send your comments, questions, and requests for technical support to [mat\\_project@cra.com](mailto:mat_project@cra.com).



# 1 INTRODUCTION

The Model Analyst's Toolkit is a software application that helps researchers and scientists construct and validate models of quantitative theories.

---

This chapter includes the following key topics:

- About the Model Analyst's Toolkit
  - Getting help
  - The Model Analyst's Toolkit interface
  - About causal models, data visualization, and model validation
-



# About the Model Analyst's Toolkit

The Model Analyst's Toolkit (MAT) is software that supports constructing and validating models of quantitative theories. MAT's features provide researchers with a whole new way to pursue scientific discovery.

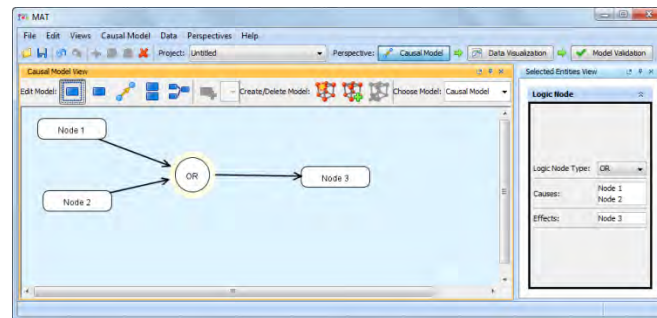
You can use MAT to build a causal model that specifies interconnected causes and effects, and then test that model using any dataset you choose. For example, you might theorize that increased poverty leads to increased crime. MAT lets you combine poverty and crime data to validate your theory.

You can also use MAT to test physical models. For example, you could model the relationships between different points of failure in an engine and then populate the model with engine test data, proving that if a particular component is improved, the engine will be substantially more reliable.

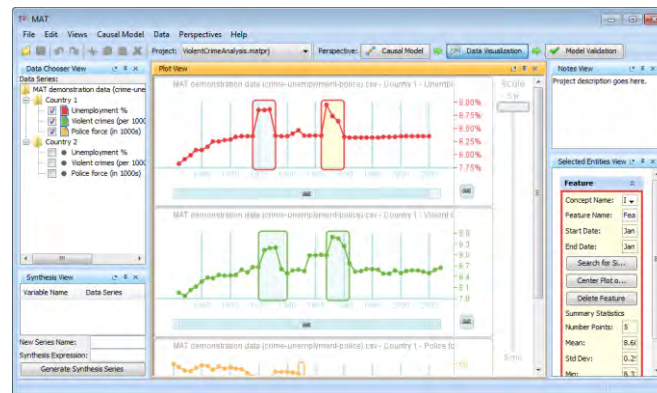
In summary, you can use MAT to turn an idea into a quantitatively provable theory, and visually demonstrate the proof or disproof of that theory. All the interfaces in MAT are easy-to-understand and use a point and click paradigm—no programming or scripting is required.

The process is simple:

**1** Create a graph to represent your model.



**2** Associate data features with the concepts in your model.



**3** Review MAT's graphical validation results.



## Getting help

The Help menu in the MAT menubar offers the following options:

- **User Guide**  
Select this option to display this user guide.
- **About**  
Select this option to display MAT support and application information.

Your installation directory includes two sample data files, `example_MAT_data.csv` and `example_MAT_data_withConfig.csv`, located in the `\data` directory. You may find it helpful to open this sample file within the Model Analyst's Toolkit. Many of the screenshots in this User Guide show this sample data.

Please send requests for technical support to [mat\\_project@cra.com](mailto:mat_project@cra.com).

When contacting us for technical support, the following information may be needed to properly diagnose your issue:

- Content displayed in the About MAT window (displayed when you select **Help > About**)
- Environment details (operating system)
- `metronome.log` file, located in your MAT 7.1.0 installation folder
- Any log file that begins with a number (for example, `1417697957788.log`) within your MAT 7.1.0 installation/configuration folder
- Project file(s) (`.matprj`) open when you encountered the issue
- Brief description of the issue
- Detailed steps to reproduce the issue

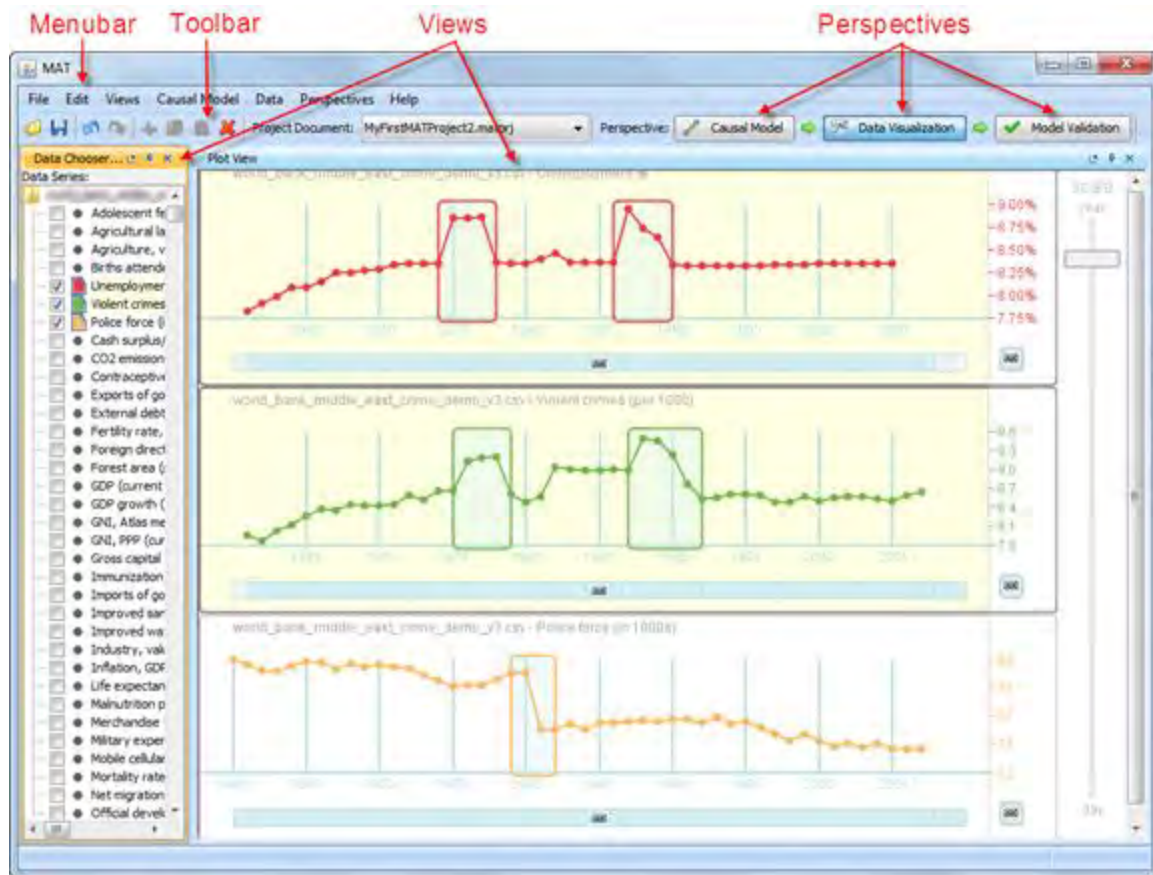
Gathering this information before contacting us for support can help us find a resolution more quickly.

## The Model Analyst's Toolkit interface

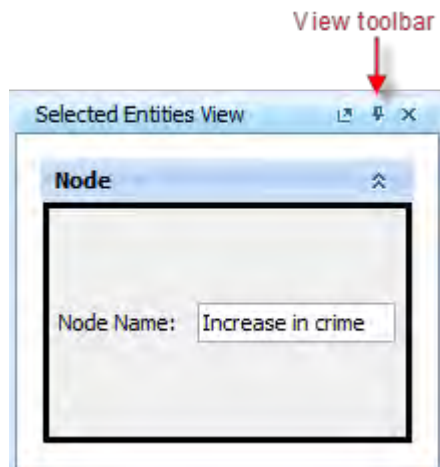
The MAT graphical user interface (GUI) was designed to reflect Microsoft standards and contains the usual toolbars, buttons, and windows associated with every Microsoft-compliant graphical application.

As a result, only those features of the GUI that relate to performing MAT-specific tasks are explained in this guide. We assume, for example, that you are familiar with standard Windows conventions, such as dragging a window's title bar to move the window, or clicking the close button to close the window.



Figure 1 shows the major interface elements in the Model Analyst's Toolkit.





**Figure 1** MAT interface elements

Use the standard Windows methods for moving and resizing windows. You can also move and resize views using the toolbar at the top of each view.

**Figure 2** Selected Entities view

### To rearrange a view

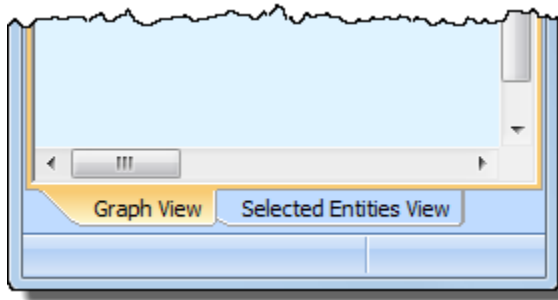
- Float a view by clicking  and dragging by the title bar to a new location on your desktop.
- Return a floating view to its previous docked location by clicking .

- Move a floating view to a new docked location by dragging it to an edge of the application window. Possible docking positions are indicated as you pass over them.
- Minimize a docked view to a tab by clicking .
- Expand a minimized view by mousing over or clicking the tab. Return the view to its minimized state by clicking .
- Restore a minimized view by expanding the view and clicking .
- Close a view by clicking .
- If two views share the same docked location, drag a tab to move the view.

### To display a view

- Select **Views** from the menubar and select a view to display.
- Click a tab to switch between views that share the same docked location.

**Figure 3** Views sharing a docked location



### To return to the default view layout

- 1 Select **Perspectives > Revert to Default Layout** from the menubar.
- 2 Click **Yes** on the confirmation window.

## About causal models, data visualization, and model validation

One of the most powerful things scientists can do is to create models that describe the world around us. Models help scientists organize their theories and suggest additional experiments to run. Validated models also help others in more practical applications. For example, in the hands of military decision makers, human social cultural behavior (HSCB) models can help predict instability and the socio-political effects of missions; models of the human brain and mind can help educators and trainers create curricula that more effectively improve the knowledge, skills, and abilities of their pupils.

Although the scientific community uses various software tools, such as Excel, R, Simulink, and Matlab, to help develop and analyze models, they are largely so general in purpose (Excel, R) or so focused on computational models in particular (Simulink, Matlab), that they are not ideal for rapid model exploration or for use by non-computational scientists. These tools also largely ignore the problem of validating the models, especially when the models are positing causal claims, as most interesting scientific models do. To address this gap, we developed the Model Analyst's Toolkit (MAT), which focuses on enabling social scientists to visualize and explore data, develop causal models, and validate those models against available data.



## 2 GETTING STARTED

This chapter describes the Model Analyst's Toolkit's technical requirements, and how to install, start, use, exit, and uninstall MAT.

---

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Technical requirements
  - Installing the Model Analyst's Toolkit
  - Starting the Model Analyst's Toolkit
  - Using the Model Analyst's Toolkit
  - Exiting the Model Analyst's Toolkit
  - Uninstalling the Model Analyst's Toolkit
-

## Technical requirements

Your system must meet the following requirements to run the Model Analyst's Toolkit:

- Windows XP operating system (or higher) with Service Pack 2 and all critical Windows updates installed (if using the Windows installer)
- Java Runtime Environment (JRE) 1.7.0  
This version of the JRE is installed with the Model Analyst's Toolkit if you perform a full installation.
- Pentium IV 3.0 GHz processor or better  
Greater processor speeds will result in faster results when modifying large and complicated networks.
- 1 GB or more of system RAM
- At least 1 GB of free hard drive space
- (Recommended) Screen resolution of 1280x1024 pixels

A network connection is not required for the Model Analyst's Toolkit.

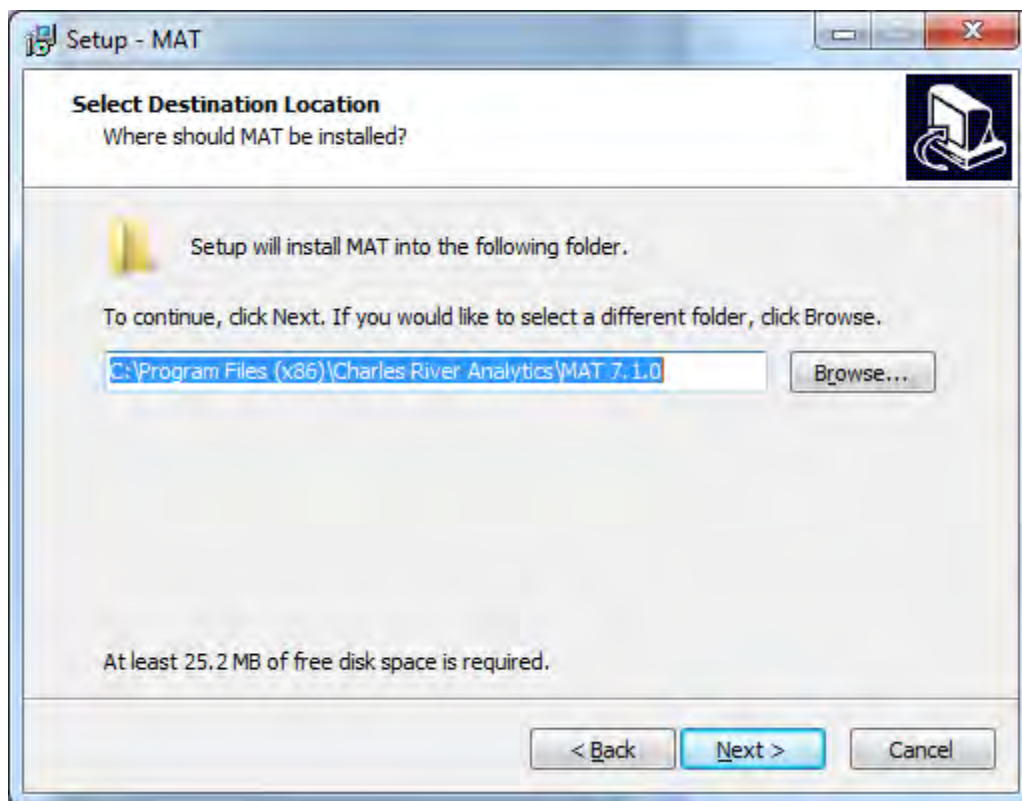
## Installing the Model Analyst's Toolkit

The installation wizard will guide you through each step of Model Analyst's Toolkit installation. The installation wizard also associates the MAT project files ( `matprj` files) with the MAT application so you can double click a project file to open it.

You can also use MAT on other platforms (i.e., Macintosh and Linux) by downloading the .zip distribution file of MAT.

### To install the Model Analyst's Toolkit on Windows

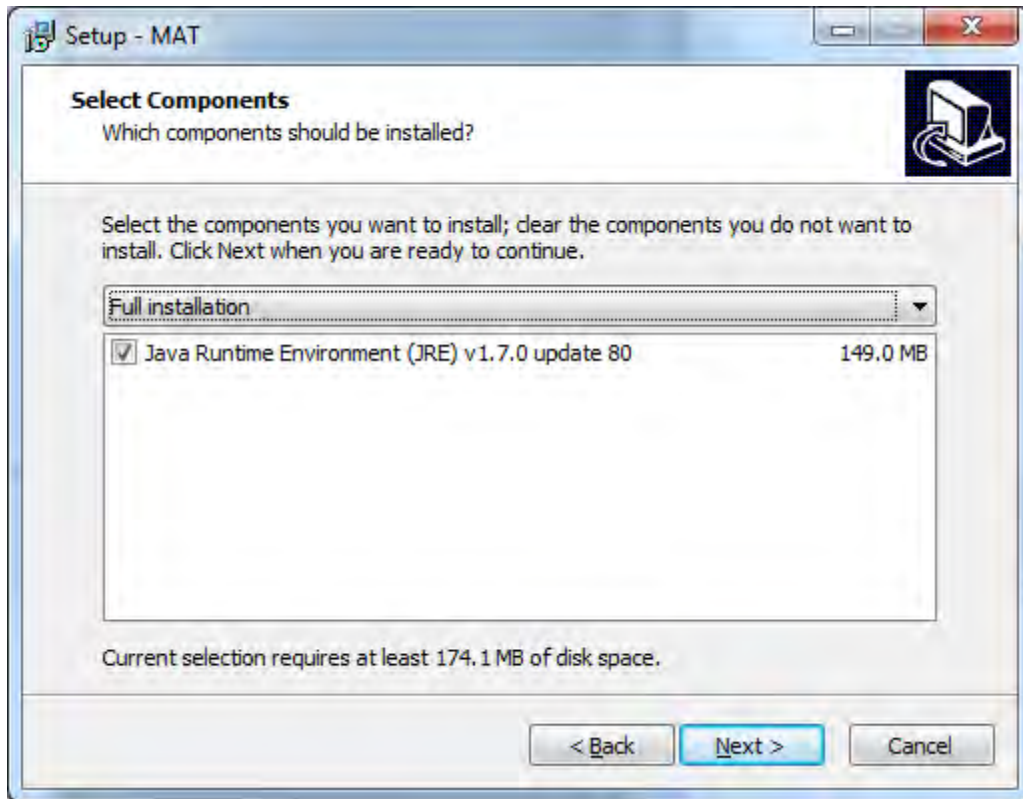
- 1 Review the `MAT_License_Agreement.pdf` file within the `licenses` directory in the MAT installation directory.
- 2 Double-click the `MAT 7.1.0 Installer.exe` file to display the MAT setup wizard.
- 3 Click **Next** to display the Select Destination Location page.



If you want to select a different folder for the MAT software, click **Browse** to display the Browse for Folder window, navigate to the folder, and click **OK**.

- 4 Click **Next** to display the Select Components page.





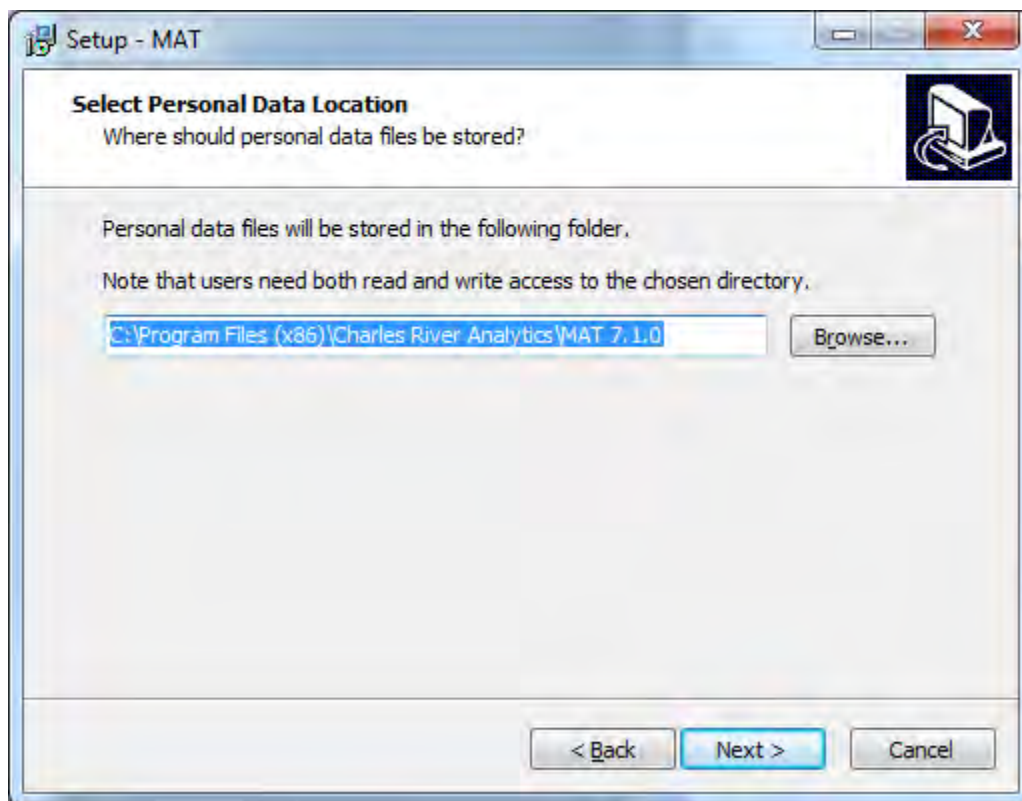
Select the type of installation you want from the drop-down list. Select:

- **Full installation** to include the Java Runtime Environment (JRE)
- **Compact installation** to exclude the JRE

We recommend that you select **Full installation** and leave the **Java Runtime Environment** box checked.

- 5 Click **Next** to display the Select Personal Data Location page.

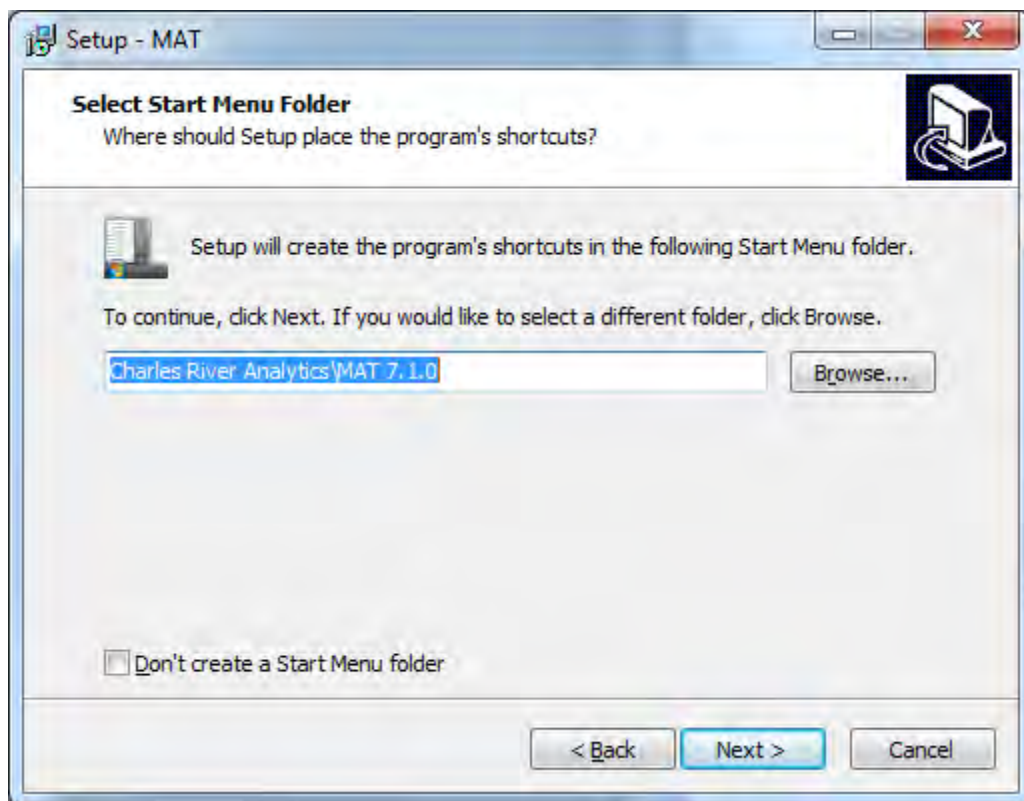




MAT stores its configuration files in the selected folder.

If you want to select a different folder for these files, click **Browse** to display the Browse for Folder window, navigate to the folder or create a new folder, and click **OK**.

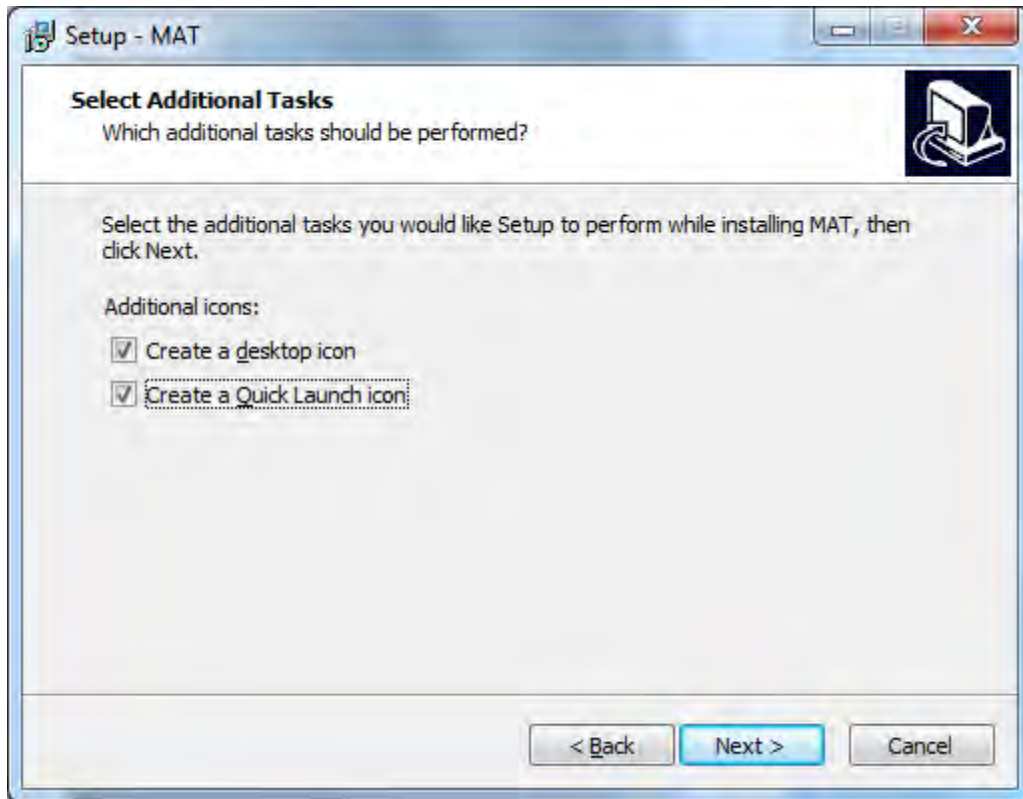
- 6 Click **Next** to display the Select Start Menu Folder page.



If you want the MAT icon to appear in a different folder in your Windows Start menu, click **Browse** to display the Browse for Folder window, navigate to the folder in which you want the MAT program icon to appear, and click **OK**.

If you do not want the MAT application icon to appear in your Windows Start menu, check the **Don't create a Start Menu folder** box.

- 7 Click **Next** to display the Select Additional Tasks page.



Check one or both of the following boxes to create additional MAT application icons:

- **Create a desktop icon** – Creates a MAT application icon on your desktop
- **Create a Quick Launch icon** – Creates a MAT application icon on the taskbar for operating systems released before Windows 7, such as Windows NT and Vista.

- 8** Click **Next** to display the details of the installation on the Ready to Install page.
- 9** Click **Install** to install MAT and display the Completing the MAT Setup page.  
A progress bar appears until the installation is complete.
- 10** Check the **Run MAT** box and click **Finish** to close the wizard and run MAT.  
Leave the box unchecked to close the wizard without running MAT.

### To install the Model Analyst's Toolkit on Macintosh and Linux

- 1** Review the `MAT_License_Agreement.pdf` file within the `licenses` directory in the MAT installation directory.
- 2** For these platforms, you must have Java 1.7 or higher installed on your machine.
- 3** Unzip `MAT_7.1.0_Distribution.zip` to your machine.

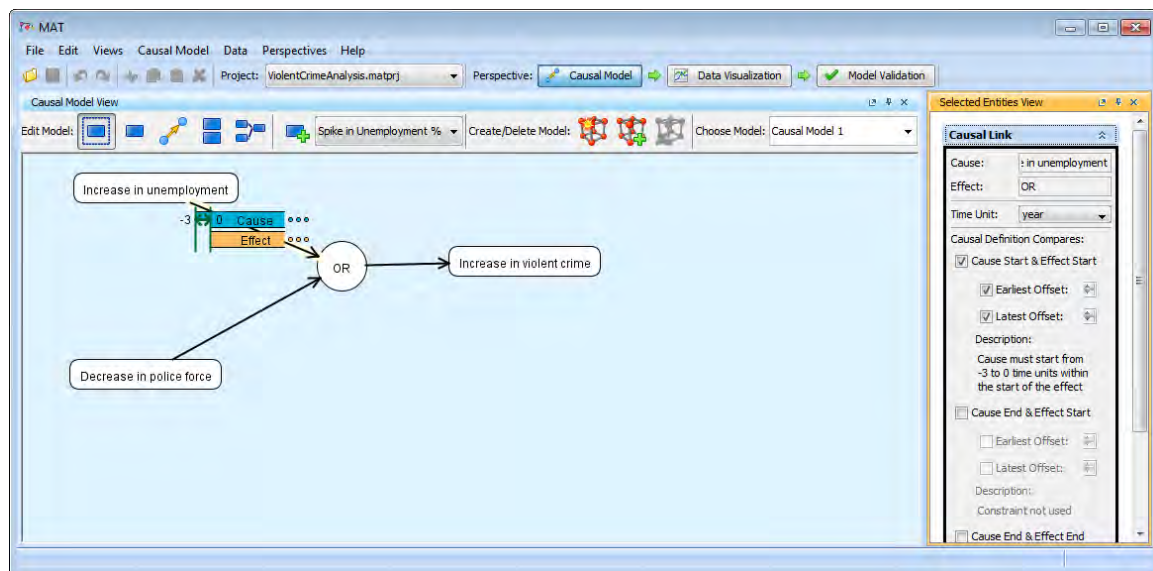
# Starting the Model Analyst's Toolkit

You can start the Model Analyst's Toolkit by doing the following:

- If you used the Windows installer, then you can start MAT in two ways:
  - Select **All Programs > Charles River Analytics > MAT 7.1.0 > MAT** from the Windows Start menu.
  - Double-click `run.bat` in the MAT 7.1.0 folder. This folder's location depends on how you installed MAT.
- All Platforms:
  - Find the location where you extracted the MAT distribution and execute the appropriate script:
    - For Windows: `run.bat`
    - For Macintosh: `run.command`
    - For Linux: `run.sh`

The first time you open the Model Analyst's Toolkit, the Causal Model perspective is displayed. The next time you start MAT, it displays the perspective you were using when you closed the application.

**Figure 4** MAT Causal Model perspective



## Using the Model Analyst's Toolkit


You can use the Model Analyst's Toolkit to help you create and validate causal models by following these general steps:

- 1 Start the Model Analyst's Toolkit.  
For more information, see *Starting the Model Analyst's Toolkit*, above.
- 2 Use a graph to model the concepts from your domain and the causal/predictive relationships between those concepts with a graph.  
For more information, see *Working with Causal Models* on page 24.

- 3 Import, visualize, and explore data relevant to your model.  
For more information, see *Importing Data* on page 34 and *Visualizing Data* on page 41.
- 4 Identify features (events) in the data that relate to the concepts in your model.  
For more information, see *Working with data features* on page 52.
- 5 Analyze your model using the data to determine whether there are problems to be examined.  
For more information, see *Model Validation* on page 59.
- 6 Modify your causal model based on the validation results. You can use MAT's automated data mining techniques to suggest model refinements that will improve the explanatory power of your model.  
For more information, see *Generating recommended causal models from the data* on page 26.

## Exiting the Model Analyst's Toolkit

You can exit the Model Analyst's Toolkit in several ways:

- Select **File > Exit** from the MAT menubar.
- Click the close button  on the title bar.
- Press **Ctrl+Q**.

## Uninstalling the Model Analyst's Toolkit

Select **All Programs > Charles River Analytics > MAT 7.1.0 > Uninstall MAT** from the Windows Start menu to uninstall the Model Analyst's Toolkit and all its components. If you did not use the Windows installer, then simply delete the MAT folder from your computer to uninstall it.



# 3 TUTORIAL: WHAT CAUSES INCREASED CRIME?

In this tutorial, you will explore the key features of the Model Analyst's Toolkit using the sample data file provided with MAT. You will create a causal model and use the sample data to explore whether an increase in unemployment and decrease in the police force caused an increase in crime.

---

This tutorial addresses the following topics:

- Create a causal model
  - Import and visualize the data
  - Define data features
  - Validate the model
-


## Create a causal model

You create your causal model using nodes, logic nodes, and causal links to connect them. In this section of the tutorial you will create three nodes and link them to capture your theory that both an increase in unemployment and a decrease in the police force contribute to an increase in crime.

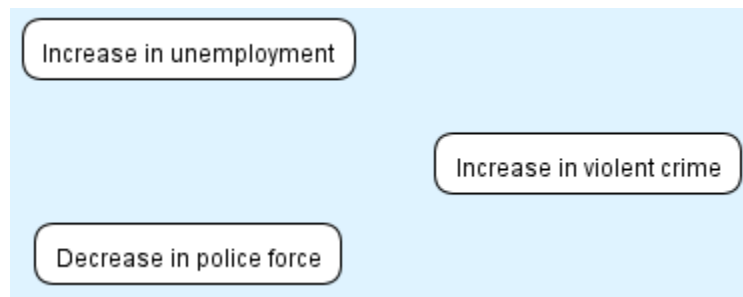
- 1 Select **All Programs > Charles River Analytics > MAT 7.1.0 > MAT** from the Windows Start menu to start MAT and display the Causal Model perspective.




If you do not see this option, double-click `run.bat` in the `MAT 7.1.0` folder. This folder's location depends on where you installed MAT.

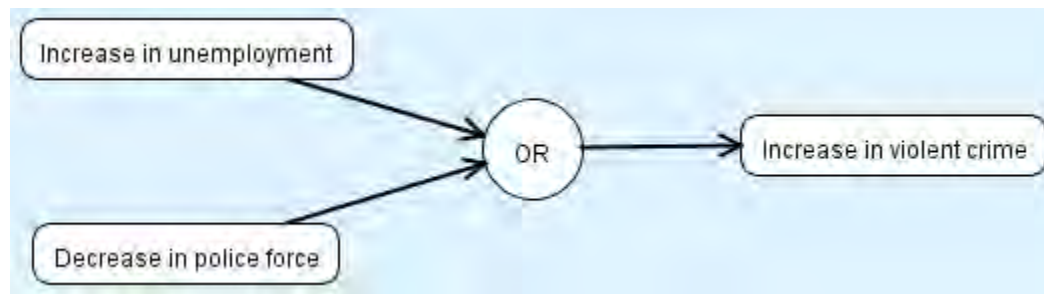
If the Causal Model perspective is not displayed, click **Causal Model** in the MAT toolbar.

- 2 Click the concept node tool  in the Causal Model View toolbar.
- 3 Click in the Causal Model View window to create three nodes, one for each concept you want to model.

**Figure 5** Three concept nodes



- 4 Click the select tool  in the Causal Model View toolbar.
- 5 Select a node, and enter `Increase in unemployment` in the **Node Name** field in the Selected Entities View. Select the other nodes and enter `Decrease in police force` and `Increase in violent crime`.
- 6 Click the causal link tool  in the Causal Model View toolbar.
- 7 Click the `Increase in unemployment` node, then click the `Increase in violent crime` node to model their cause and effect relationship.  
  
The link is drawn from the first node to the second node and a graphical display of constraints is displayed. The details of the causal link are displayed in the Selected Entities View.
- 8 Click the `Decrease in police force` node, then click the `Increase in crime` node, since your model has two causes for the increase in crime.  
  
MAT displays the Ambiguous Model window. Select **OR** from the drop-down list and click **OK** to create a logic node in your causal model.
- 9 Click the select tool  in the Causal Model View toolbar and adjust the nodes so your model looks similar to Figure 6.

**Figure 6** Concepts connected with causal links and an OR logic node

For more information about creating and editing causal models, see *Working with Causal Models* on page 24.

## Import and visualize the data

In this section of the tutorial, you will import the MAT demonstration data set and visualize the data within the file.

- 10** Click **Data Visualization** in the Perspective toolbar to display the Data Visualization perspective.
- 11** Select **File > Import Data** from the menubar to display the Open window.
- 12** Navigate to the MAT 7.1.0/data folder in the installation directory. This folder's location depends on where you installed MAT.
- 13** Double-click the `example_MAT_data.csv` file to display the data in the Import File window.

**Figure 7** Example data file configured for import in MAT's import file window

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Country Name	Series Name	YR.1960	YR.1961	YR.1962	YR.1963	YR.1964	YR.1965	YR.1966	YR.1967
Country 1	Unemployment %	..	7.814105415	7.906117254	7.982793786	8.079406217	8.082473278	8.140747443	8.24196
Country 1	Violent crimes (per 1000)	..	7.925320046	7.848691257	7.986380591	8.063094268	8.180109067	8.27072256	8.25250
Country 1	Police force (in 1000s)	80	79.55317628	79.16004947	79.11489725	79.51182545	79.81349741	79.71478031	79.266
Country 2	Unemployment %	..	7.814105415	7.906117254	7.982793786	8.079406217	8.082473278	8.140747443	8.24196
Country 2	Violent crimes (per 1000)	..	7.925320046	7.848691257	7.986380591	8.063094268	8.180109067	8.27072256	8.25250
Country 2	Police force (in 1000s)	80	79.55317628	79.16004947	79.11489725	79.51182545	79.81349741	79.71478031	79.266

- 14** Select **Each Row is a Data Series** because values for each point in time for the series in this data file appear in a single row.



- 15 Select **Date-Based Time** as the time type, since the time values in this data file are based on calendar dates .
- 16 Enter 'YR'yyyy in the Time Format field to specify that the dates in this data file are given by a four-digit year preceded by the two letters YR.

- 17 Click the cell in the data table that displays the first time value (**YR1960**), then click **Set First Date/Time Value**.

The selected cell is shaded red and the other date/time values in your dataset are shaded pink.

- 18 Click in the cell in the data table that displays the name of the first data series (**Unemployment %**), then click **Set Name of First Data Series**.

The selected cell is shaded green. All data series in your dataset are shaded light green. Date/time values for each data series in the data table are shaded yellow and gray. Gray shading indicates a missing value.

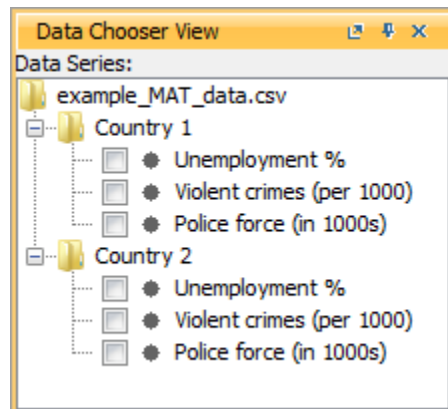
- 19 Click in the Country Name column, then click **Add Data Category** to add that column as a data category.

Create data categories to organize the data (that is, to create subcategories). Creating data categories displays your data in a hierarchical tree within the Data Chooser. The index of the row or column appears in the field, and the values of the row or column are shaded blue.

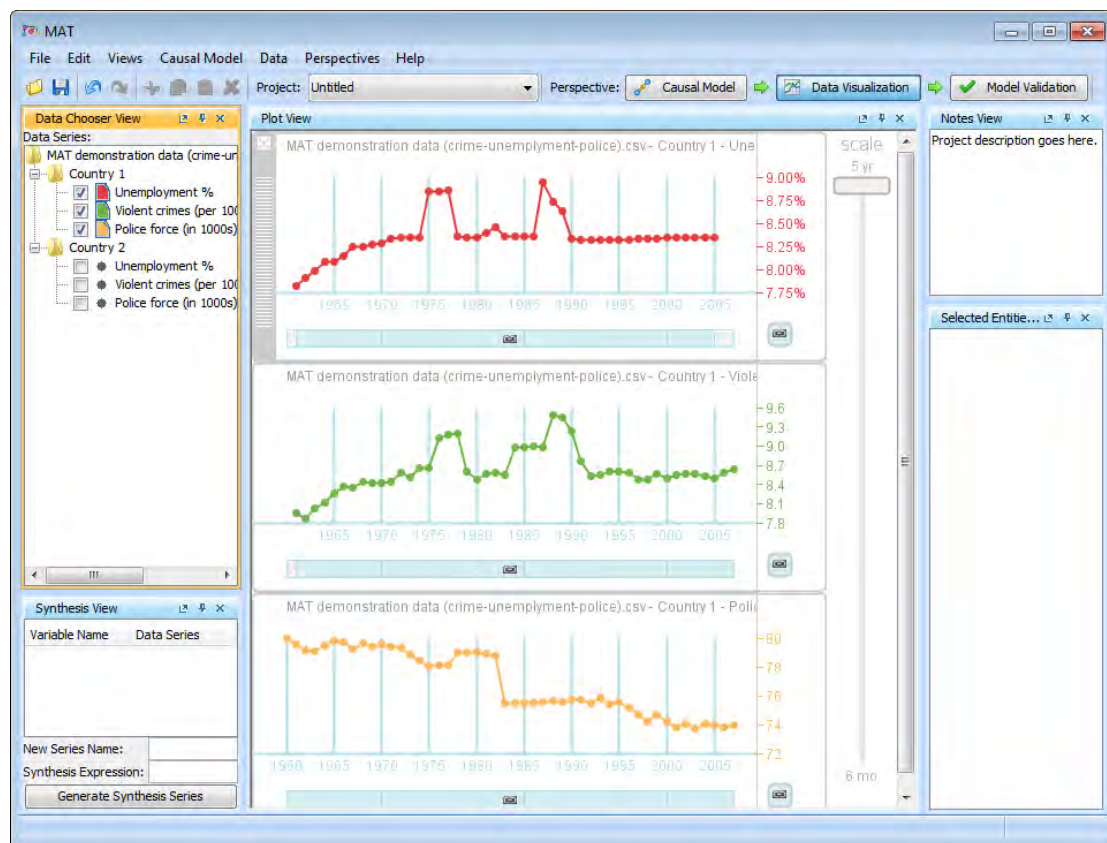
For more information on MAT's import options, see *Importing Data* on page 34.

- 20 Click **Import Data** to display the data within the Data Chooser View.

**Figure 8** Imported data displayed with data categories in the Data Chooser View



- 21 Check the boxes next to Country 1's Unemployment, Violent crimes, and Police force data series in the Data Chooser View to display the data series in the Plot View.

**Figure 9** Three data series displayed in the Plot View

**22** Drag the scale slider to the top (**5 yr**) to display the entire data series within the window.

For more information on the data visualizations available in MAT, see *Visualizing Data* on page 41.

**23** Select **File > Save** to display the Save window.

**24** Navigate to the directory where you want to save your project.

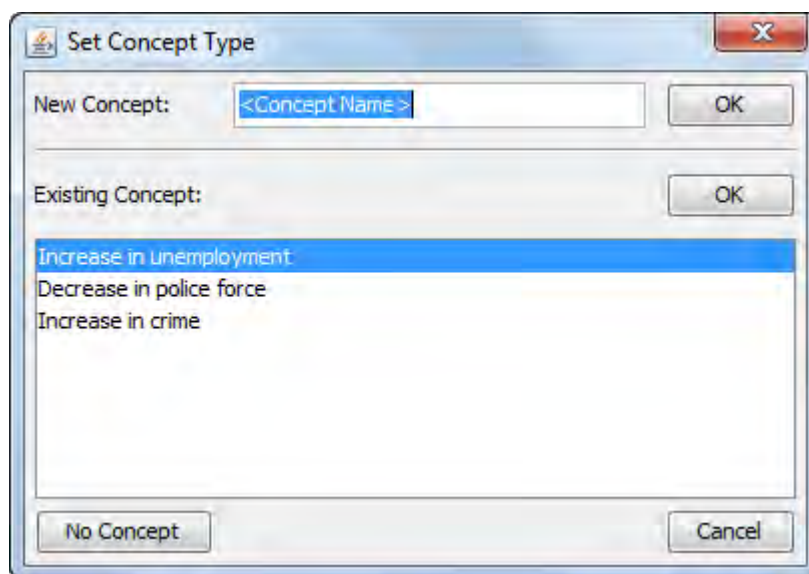
**25** Enter **CrimeAnalysis** in the File name field and click **Save** to save the project as a new **.matprj** file.

For more information about MAT project files, see *Working with MAT Projects* on page 62.

## Define data features

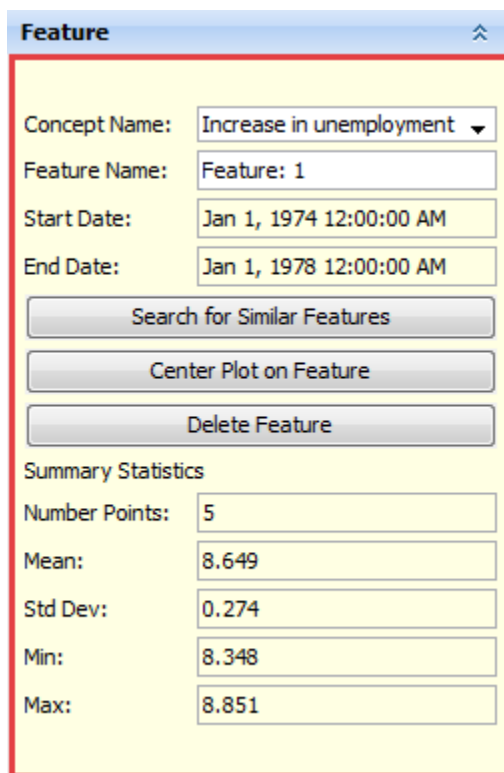
In this section of the tutorial, you will define features (or events) in the data.

**26** Drag the mouse from **1974** to **1978** in the Unemployment data series graph in the Plot View to create a feature and display the Set Concept Type window.

**Figure 10** Creating a data feature**Figure 11** Associating the feature with a concept

- 27** Select the correct concept from the Existing Concept list (in this case, **Increase in unemployment**) and click **OK** in the Existing Concept area to create the data feature.

If you uncheck the data series, the dot next to the series is shown in red on the Data Chooser View to indicate that the data series contains one or more data features. The details of the feature are displayed in the Selected Entities View.

**Figure 12** Data feature details

**Feature** ⌵

Concept Name: Increase in unemployment ▼

Feature Name: Feature: 1

Start Date: Jan 1, 1974 12:00:00 AM

End Date: Jan 1, 1978 12:00:00 AM

Search for Similar Features

Center Plot on Feature

Delete Feature

Summary Statistics

Number Points: 5

Mean: 8.649

Std Dev: 0.274

Min: 8.348

Max: 8.851

- 28** Repeat steps 26 and 27 for the second increase in unemployment, both increases in crime, and the decrease in police force in those data series, so the Plot View looks similar to Figure 13. (Be sure to select the correct concept from the list for each feature.)

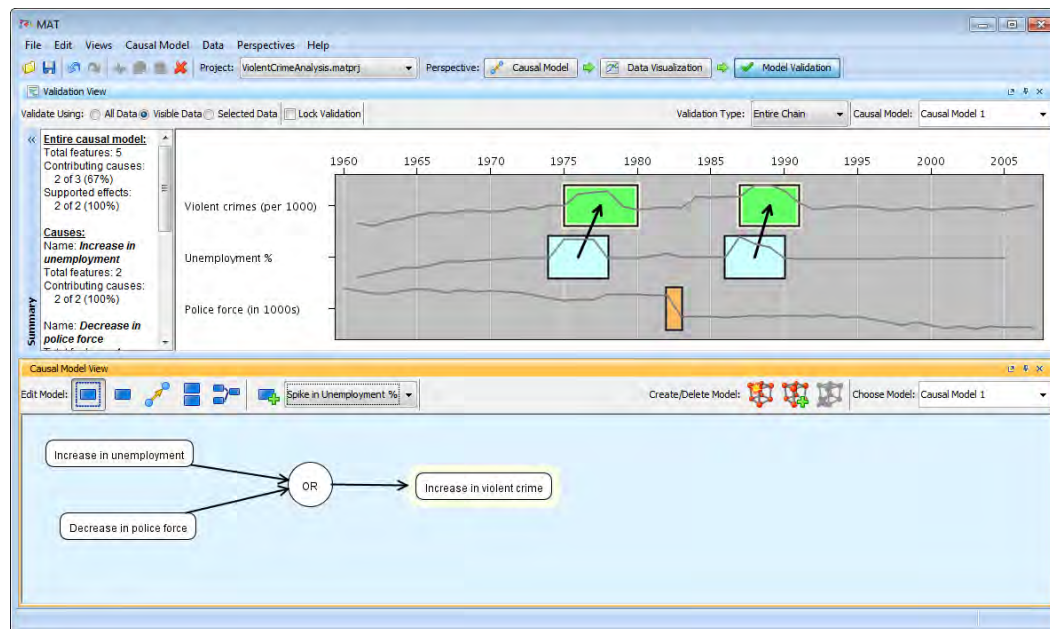
**Figure 13** Defined features in the data series

For more information, see *Working with data features* on page 52.

## Validate the model

In this section of the tutorial, you will analyze the validity of your causal model.

- 29** Click **Model Validation** in the MAT toolbar to display the Model Validation perspective and validate the causal model.

**Figure 14** Validating the causal model using the data displayed in the Plot View**30** Review the results in the Validation View.

The Validation View displays the features in the model in a timeline for the selected data. It also indicates whether each features is supported or contributes to the effect. The features you created are displayed in the following colors:

- Light blue – Contributing cause – Cause that directly supports an effect
- Orange – Non-contributing cause – Cause which does not contribute support to an effect
- Green – Supported effect

Click a node in the Causal Model View to highlight the features in the Validation View. Click a feature in the Validation View to display the causal model that contains the relevant concept in the Causal Model View and see the causal links in the Validation View. Mouse over the data series names in the Validation View to see the actual data series.

You can see that increased unemployment is a cause of increase in violent crimes. The decrease in police force does not appear to contribute to this effect within the parameters defined in the causal model.



# 4 WORKING WITH CAUSAL MODELS

This chapter describes how to create and edit causal models within the Model Analyst's Toolkit.

---

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Overview
  - Creating a causal model
  - Working with nodes
  - Working with causal links
-

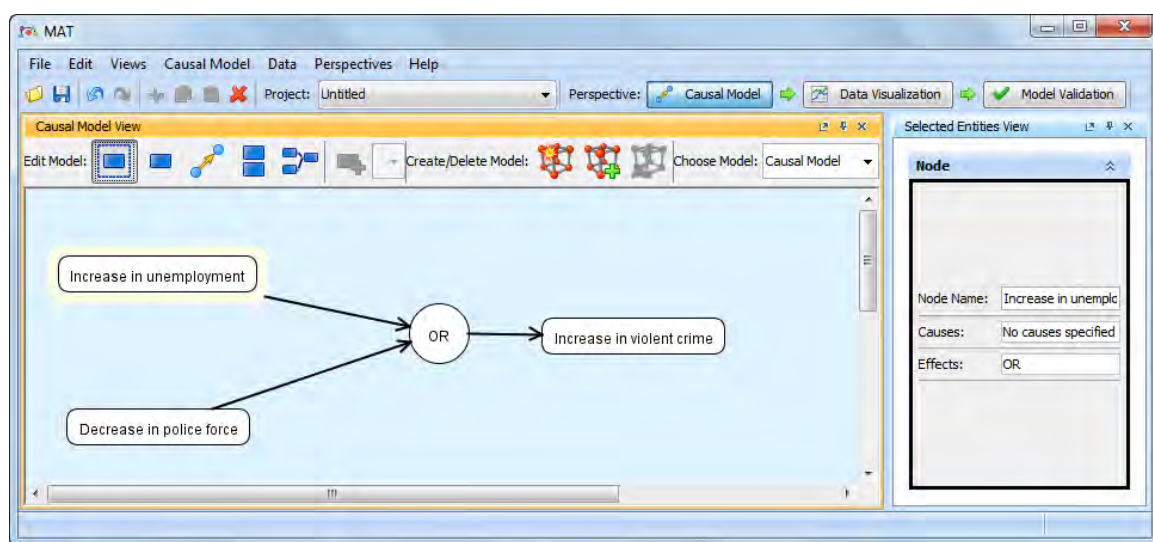


## Overview

In MAT, a causal model represents any set of concepts with a cause-effect relationship. For example, you might theorize that lowering interest rates increases the valuation of the stock market, a simple two-concept model. Models can be of virtually anything; they can be social networks, economic theories, political science, physical events, or chemical reactions. Anything with a cause-effect relationship can be modeled in MAT.

Concepts are represented by *nodes*. Each node has a set of *data features* associated with it. Relationships between concepts are represented by *links*. A *causal model* is a collection of nodes and links that represents your theory of cause and effect.

**Figure 15** Causal Model perspective




## Creating a causal model

You can create a new causal model by drawing the model, copying an existing model, or MAT can generate a recommended models based on your imported data.


### Creating a new causal model

#### To create a new causal model

- 1 Click  in the Causal Model View toolbar to create a new, empty causal model.
  - 2 Click in the **Choose Model** drop-down list to rename the model.
  - 3 Use the tools in the Causal Model View toolbar to create the nodes, groups, and links in the model.
- For more information, see *Working with nodes* on page 29 and *Working with causal links* on page 31.




### To copy an existing causal model

- 1 Click  in the Causal Model View toolbar to create a new causal model that is a copy of the model displayed in the Causal Model View.  
The new model is displayed in the Choose Model drop-down list as *Causal Model copy*.
- 2 Select **Causal Model copy** from the Choose Model drop-down list.
- 3 Click in the **Choose Model** drop-down list to rename the model.
- 4 Use the tools in the Causal Model View toolbar to modify the nodes, groups, and links in the model.  
For more information, see *Working with nodes* on page 29 and *Working with causal links* on page 31.

### To rename a causal model

- 1 Select the causal model you want to rename from the Choose Model drop-down list.
- 2 Click in the **Choose Model** drop-down list and edit the name of the model.

### To delete a causal model

- 1 Select the causal model you want to delete from the Choose Model drop-down list.
- 2 Click  in the Causal Model View toolbar to delete the model.

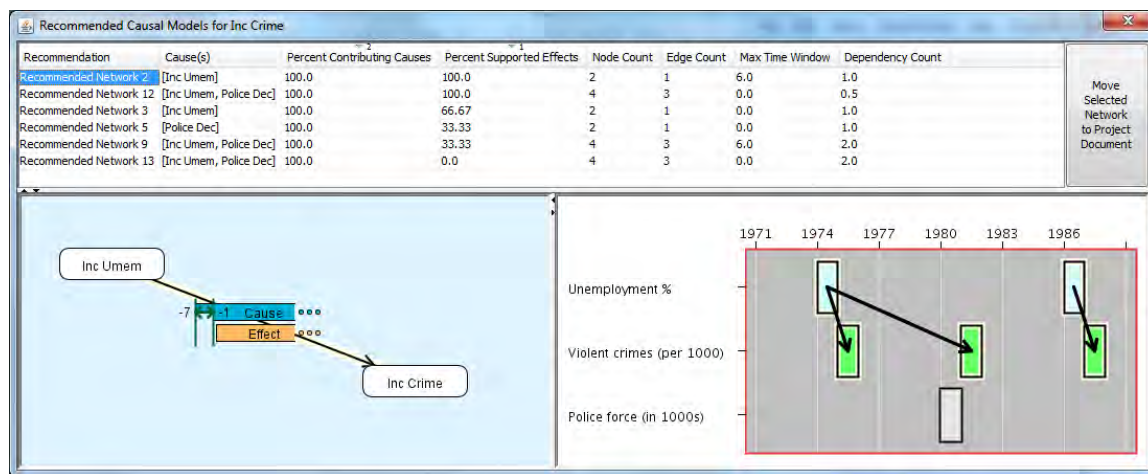
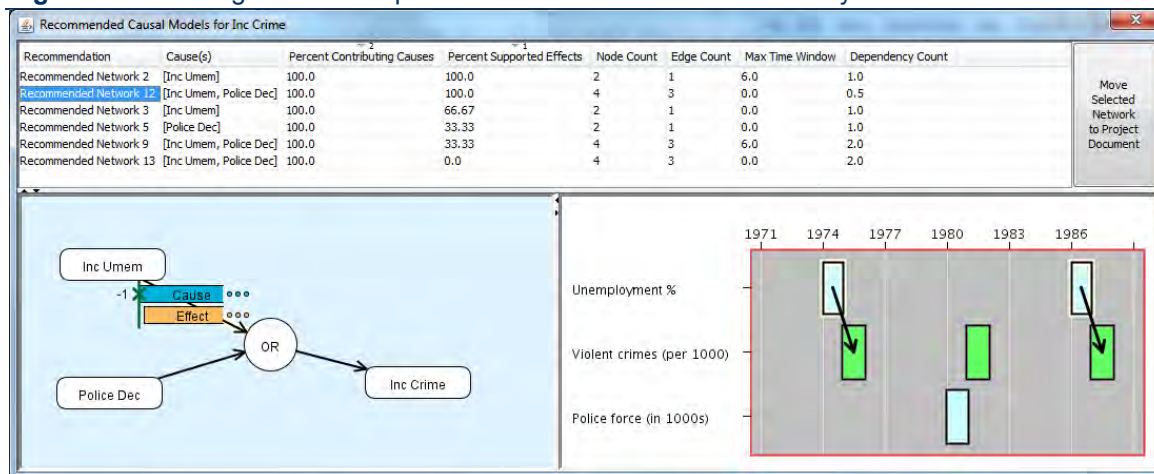
## Generating recommended causal models from the data

MAT can generate causal models based on an analysis of your imported data. MAT recommends causal models included in a Pareto Frontier based on:

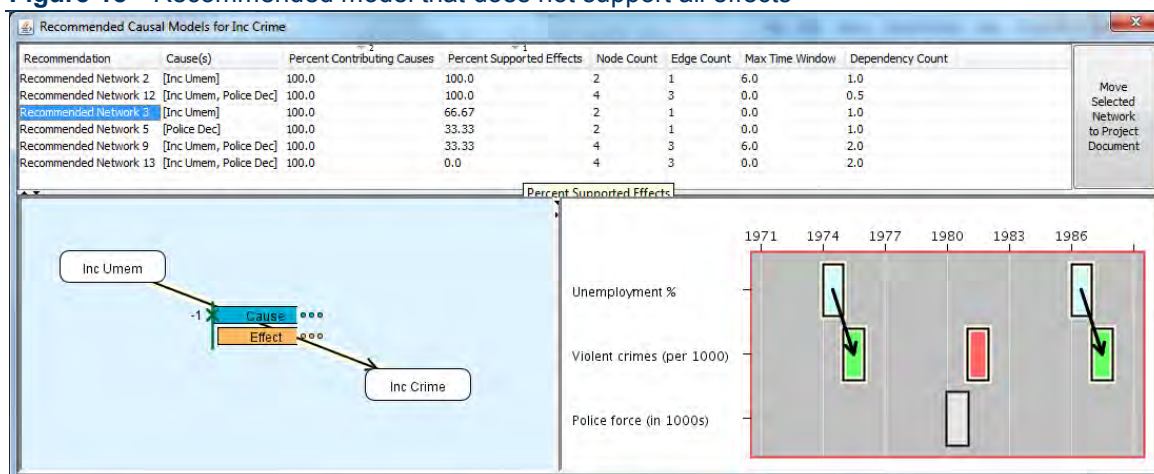
- Performance – Number of supported effects and contributing causes
- Model size – Number of nodes and edges
- Temporal aspects – Size of temporal window

MAT's recommendations include both simple causal models with a single cause for the effect, and more complex causal models with multiple causes combined using logic nodes.

You can explore the recommended causal models and see how they influence model validation. For example, the following two figures show how you can quickly switch between viewing a simple causal model with a larger temporal offset (seven years) and a more complex causal model with a smaller temporal offset (one year).

**Figure 16** Viewing a simple recommended causal model with a seven-year temporal offset**Figure 17** Viewing a more complex recommended model with a one-year offset

MAT also recommends causal models with lower performance, such as simple causal models with small temporal windows (as shown in Figure 18), even if they do not provide support for all of the effects.

**Figure 18** Recommended model that does not support all effects

## To generate recommended causal models from the data

### 1 Import your data.

For more information and instructions, see *Importing Data* on page 34.

### 2 Visualize your data and associate data features to your concepts.

For more information and instructions, see *Visualizing Data* on page 41 and *Working with data features* on page 52.

### 3 Right-click a node to configure your recommendation settings.

You can configure which features are used to generate the recommended causal models. You can select whether you want to use your existing features, automatically extract features from your imported data, or a combination of both.

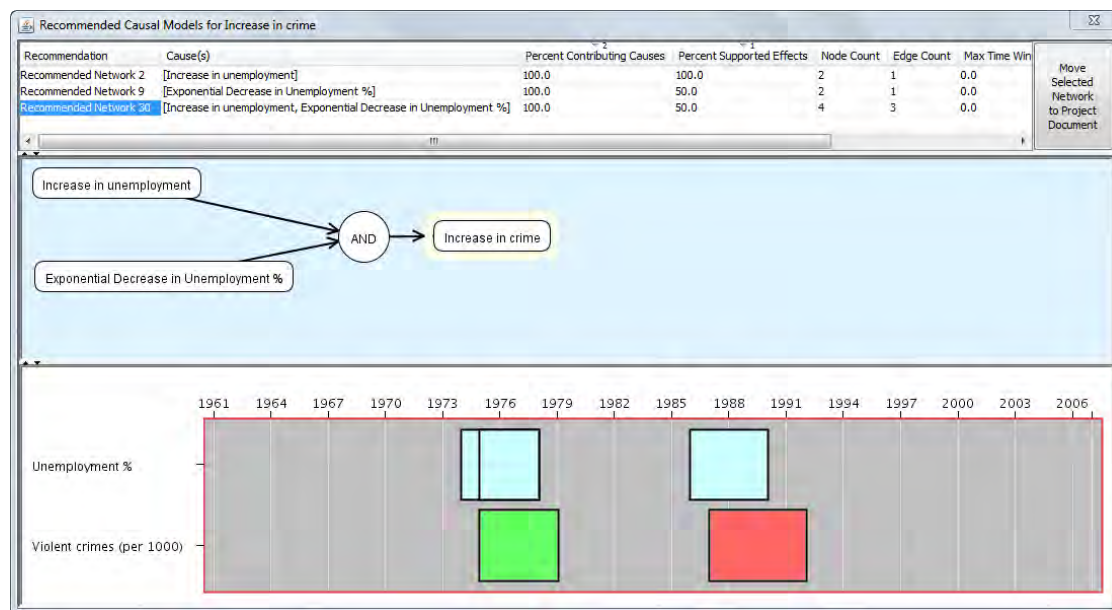
Select:

- **Uses no existing features** to use only extracted features
- **Uses existing features from opened series** to use features you defined on series that are displayed in the Data Visualization perspective
- **Uses existing features from all series** to use all the features you defined, whether or not they are defined on series displayed in the Data Visualization perspective
- **Uses no extracted features** to use only features you defined
- **Uses extracted features from opened series** to extract features from the series that are displayed in the Data Visualization perspective
- **Uses extracted features from all series** to extract features from all the series in your imported data

You can select one option each for existing features (that is, those you've defined) and extracted features.

### 4 Right-click a node and select:

- **Recommend Causal Models Using Pruned Search of Existing/Extracted Features** if you want MAT to quickly return recommendations. MAT first builds simple models, then uses those models to create more complex models. This option may cause some valid models to be missed.
- **Recommend Causal Models Using Exhaustive Search of Existing Features** if you want MAT to examine all possible combinations of causes with all possible combinations of temporal offsets. The option will return all valid models, but may take quite some time. (A progress bar is displayed and you can cancel this operation if it takes too long.)

**Figure 19** Three causal models recommended by MAT based on the imported data

The table at the top of the window contains the causal models that MAT recommends from an analysis of the imported data. For each recommended causal model, the following information is displayed:

- Causes – List of potential causes for the selected node.
- Percent Contributing Causes – Percentage of cause features that are contributing to an effect.
- Percent Supported Effects – Percentage of effect features that are supported by a cause.
- Node Count – The number of nodes in the recommended model. Indicates model complexity.
- Edge Count – The number of edges in the recommended model. Indicates model complexity.
- Max Time Window – The longest time between onset of the cause and the onset of the effect.
- Max Time Offset – The longest time between the onset of the cause and onset of the effect.
- Dependency Count – Number of causes the effect is dependent upon. The higher the dependency count, the more restrictive the model. For example, if the model has two causes linked by an AND, it has two dependencies. If the causes are combined with an OR, it has 0.5 dependencies because it is not depending solely on either cause.

Click a column header to sort the table by that values in that column. Click again to reverse the sort.

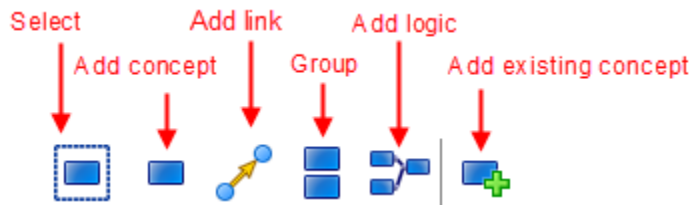
- 5 Select the model you want to include in your project and click **Add Selected Causal Model to Project** to create a new causal model in the project and display it in the Choose Model drop-down list.
- 6 Edit the causal model if necessary.



For more information, see *Working with nodes* on page 29 and *Working with causal links* on page 31.

## Working with nodes


You can create concept and logic nodes, move nodes, group nodes, and rename them. Create a node to represent a concept. Create a group to associate similar concepts. A relationship with a group applies to all the concepts within the group. Logic nodes support complex relationships between nodes and groups.

You can use the Graph View toolbar to work with nodes and edges in your network.


**Figure 20** Graph View toolbar**To create a concept node**

- 7 Click the concept node tool  or select from the existing concept drop-down list and click  in the Causal Model View toolbar.  
For existing concepts to appear, you must have defined features on your data series.
- 8 Click in the Causal Model View window to create the node.
- 9 Click the node again to rename it or edit the **Node Name** field in the Selected Entities View.


**To create a logic node**

- 1 Click the logic node tool  in the Causal Model View toolbar.
- 2 Click in the Causal Model View window to create the logic node.
- 3 Select the type of logic to use from the Logic Node Type drop-down list in the Selected Entities View.  
Select:
  - AND if all nodes connected to the AND node must be true for a cause-effect relationship
  - OR if just one of the nodes connected to the OR node must be true for a cause-effect relationship
  - NOT if the node connected to the NOT node must be false for a cause-effect relationship

**To move a node**

- 4 Click the select tool  in the Causal Model View toolbar.
- 5 Drag a node to move it.


**To group nodes**

- 1 Click the group concept nodes tool  in the Causal Model View toolbar.
- 2 Click in the Causal Model View to create a group.
- 3 Drag a node into the group to add it to the group. Drag a node out of the group to remove it from the group.  
MAT treats the nodes within the group as if they are connected by a logical OR.

### To rename a node or group

- 1 Click the node or group you want to rename to select it.
- 2 Click the node or group again to edit its name or edit its name in the Selected Entities View.  
If you rename a logic node to AND, OR, or NOT, the node's logic changes to match the name.


### To delete a node or group

- 1 Click the node or group to select it.
- 2 Click  on the MAT toolbar, press **Delete**, or select **Edit > Delete** from the MAT menubar.

## Working with causal links

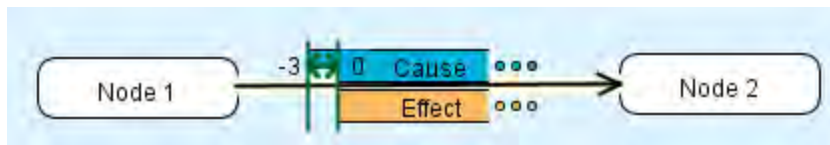
Create a causal link to describe a causal relationship between nodes and groups.

### To create a causal link

- 3 Click the causal link tool  in the Causal Model View toolbar.
- 4 Click a node or group.
- 5 Click another node or group to link the two elements.

The link is drawn from the first node to the second node and a graphical display of constraints is displayed, unless the link originates from a logic node.

**Figure 21** Graphical display of link constraints



For example, in this figure, the causal definition compares the start of the cause (Node 1) and the start of the effect (Node 2), with an offset of -3 time units. That is, when MAT validates the model, features are considered causative if the start of the feature associated with Node 2 occurs within 3 time units of the start of the feature associated with Node 1.

- 6 Set time constraints on the relationship in the Selected Entities View.  
Constraints specify the time range within which a feature must occur to be considered a cause or effect. Once defined, you can adjust the offset by dragging the offset bar in the link constraint graphic.



7 Enter or review the following attributes of the link:

- **Cause** – Displays the name of the causal node.
- **Effect** – Displays the name of the effect node.
- **Time Unit** – Select from the drop-down list to specify the time units for the offsets used to determine causation.
- Check any combination of the Causal Definition Compares boxes to specify the time range for causality. The constraints are shown on the link constraint graphic within the Causal Model View.
- **Cause Start & Effect Start** – Check this box to compare the start of a data feature to the start of the effect to determine causation. Enter the greatest number of time units you want to consider causative in the Earliest Offset box. That is, a causative data feature must start within this number of time units before the effect data feature starts. Use a negative number to specify the number of units before the start of the effect. Enter zero if a data feature must begin in the same time unit as the effect to be considered a cause. Enter the other end of the time range (usually zero) in the Latest Offset box. The description changes based on the units you select.

**Causal Link**

Cause:

Effect:

Time Unit:

**Causal Definition Compares:**

☒ **Cause Start & Effect Start**

☒ Earliest Offset:

☒ Latest Offset:

Description:  
Cause must start from -3 to 0 time units within the start of the effect

☐ **Cause End & Effect Start**

☐ Earliest Offset:

☐ Latest Offset:

Description:  
Constraint not used

☐ **Cause End & Effect End**

☐ Earliest Offset:

☐ Latest Offset:

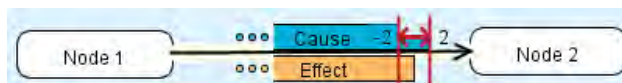
Description:  
Constraint not used




- **Cause End & Effect Start** – Check this box to compare the end of a data feature to the start of the effect to determine causation. Enter units in the Earliest Offset and Latest Offset boxes to specify the time range before the effect starts in which a data feature must end to be considered causative.



- **Cause End & Effect End** – Check this box to compare the end of a data feature to the end of the effect to determine causation. Enter units in the Earliest Offset and Latest Offset boxes to specify the time range before the effect ends in which a data feature must end to be considered causative.



**To delete a causal link**

- 1** Click the link to select it.
- 2** Click  on the MAT toolbar, press **Delete**, or select **Edit > Delete** from the MAT menubar.





# 5 IMPORTING DATA

You can import any text-based dataset into the Model Analyst's Toolkit, or use the provided sample data. MAT can handle files generated by Excel, text editors, SAS, or SPSS.

---

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Importing your data
  - Configuring data for import
  - Saving a configuration for a data file
  - Importing default data
-

# Importing your data

Any text-based data can be imported into the Model Analyst's Toolkit. MAT can handle files generated by Excel, text editors, SAS, or SPSS.

## To import data into the Model Analyst's Toolkit

- 1 Click **Data Visualization** in the MAT toolbar or select **Perspectives > Data Visualization** from the menubar to display the Data Visualization perspective.
- 2 Select **File > Import Data** from the menubar to display the Open window.
- 3 Navigate to the directory that contains your dataset, select the data file, and click **Open**. You can also double-click the data file to open it.

If you previously imported the file and saved the file configuration within the data file, MAT imports the data automatically. If you did not save the configuration in the data file, MAT displays the Import File window.

**Figure 22** Importing a dataset containing unemployment, crime, and police force statistics for two countries

Import File: MAT demonstration data (crime-unemployment-police).csv

**Step 1: Select Series Orientation and Time Type**

☐ Each Column is a Data Series ☒ Each Row is a Data Series

☒ Date-Based Time ☐ Scientific Time

**Step 2: Set Time Format**

YR'yyyy Build Date Format Generate Time Data

**Step 3: Select First Date Value and Click Button**

Set First Date/Time Value

**Step 4: Select First Data Series Name and Click Button**

Set Name of First Data Series

**Step 5: Select Data Category and Click Add Button**

Add Data Category Remove Data Category

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Country Name	Series Name	YR 1960	YR 1961	YR 1962	YR 1963	YR 1964	YR 1965	YR 1966	YR 1967
Country 1	Unemployment %	..	7.814105415	7.906117254	7.982793786	8.079406217	8.082473278	8.140747443	8.241960466
Country 1	Violent crimes (per 1000)	..	7.925320046	7.848691257	7.986380591	8.063094268	8.180109067	8.270722256	8.252500813
Country 1	Police force (in 1000s)	80	79.55317628	79.16004947	79.11489725	79.51182545	79.81349741	79.71478031	79.26639388
Country 2	Unemployment %	..	7.814105415	7.906117254	7.982793786	8.079406217	8.082473278	8.140747443	8.241960466
Country 2	Violent crimes (per 1000)	..	7.925320046	7.848691257	7.986380591	8.063094268	8.180109067	8.270722256	8.252500813
Country 2	Police force (in 1000s)	80	79.55317628	79.16004947	79.11489725	79.51182545	79.81349741	79.71478031	79.26639388

Cancel Import Load Config File Save File Config Info in Separate File Save File Config Info in Data File Import Data

- 4 Load a configuration file or create a new configuration for the data.  
For more information, see *Configuring data for import* on page 36.

- 5 (Optional) Save the import configuration.

Click:

- **Save File Config Info in Separate File** to save the configuration information in a separate file.

- **Save File Config Info in Data File** to save the configuration information in the .csv data file.

For more information, see *Saving a configuration for a data file* on page 38.

- 6 Click **Import Data** to import the data into MAT and display it in the Data Chooser View.

For more information, see *Visualizing Data* on page 41.

## Configuring data for import

MAT can help you analyze both date-based data (such as the demographic data) and scientific time data (such as data from a neurological experiment). Date-based data uses a calendar, while scientific time is relative to a starting time. You must provide MAT with a few cues so that it can correctly import your data. We call these cues a configuration, and you enter them on the Import File window.

**Figure 23** Providing configuration information on a data file

**Step 1: Select Series Orientation and Time Type**

☐ Each Column is a Data Series ☒ Each Row is a Data Series

☒ Date-Based Time ☐ Scientific Time

**Step 2: Set Time Format**

YR'yyyy

**Step 3: Select First Date Value and Click Button**

**Step 4: Select First Data Series Name and Click Button**

**Step 5: Select Data Category and Click Add Button**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Country Name	Series Name	YR 1960	YR 1961	YR 1962	YR 1963	YR 1964	YR 1965	YR 1966	YR 1967
Country 1	Unemployment %	..	7.814105415	7.906117254	7.982793786	8.079406217	8.082473278	8.140747443	8.241960466
Country 1	Violent crimes (per 1000)	..	7.925320046	7.848691257	7.986380591	8.063094268	8.180109067	8.27072256	8.252500813
Country 1	Police force (in 1000s)	80	79.55317628	79.16004947	79.11489725	79.51182545	79.81349741	79.71478031	79.26639388
Country 2	Unemployment %	..	7.814105415	7.906117254	7.982793786	8.079406217	8.082473278	8.140747443	8.241960466
Country 2	Violent crimes (per 1000)	..	7.925320046	7.848691257	7.986380591	8.063094268	8.180109067	8.27072256	8.252500813
Country 2	Police force (in 1000s)	80	79.55317628	79.16004947	79.11489725	79.51182545	79.81349741	79.71478031	79.26639388

### To configure data for import

- 7 On the Import File window, select the series orientation. Select:
  - **Each Column is a Data Series** if values for each point in time for the series appear in a single column
  - **Each Row is a Data Series** if values for each point in time for the series appear in a single row, as shown in the example in Figure 23.
- 8 Select the time format: Select:
  - **Date-Based Time** if your time values are based on calendar dates

- **Scientific Time** if your time values are time offsets from some starting time (or if your data has a higher resolution than a millisecond (*Scientific time is not supported in this release of the Model Analyst's Toolkit*))

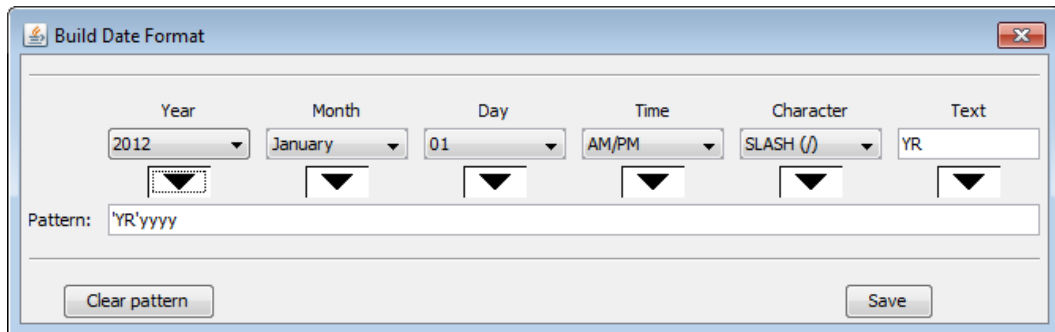
9 Specify the format in which your time data appears in one of the following ways:

- Enter the format in the field. Some common formats are `yyyy` (for example, 2014), `mm/dd/yy` (03/15/14), or `MMM d, yyyy` (Jan 1, 2014).

Possible codes include: `yyyy`, `yy`, `MMMM`, `MMM`, `MM`, `M`, `dd`, `d`, `a`, `HH`, `H`, `hh`, `h`, `mm`, `m`, `ss`, `s`, `SS`, `S`, slash, space, dash, comma, period, and 'other' (any characters contained within single quotes). Examples of each code appear within the drop-down lists.

Click **Build Date Format** to display the Build Date Format window. This window provides all the codes above and examples to help you correctly describe the date format.

**Figure 24** Building a date format

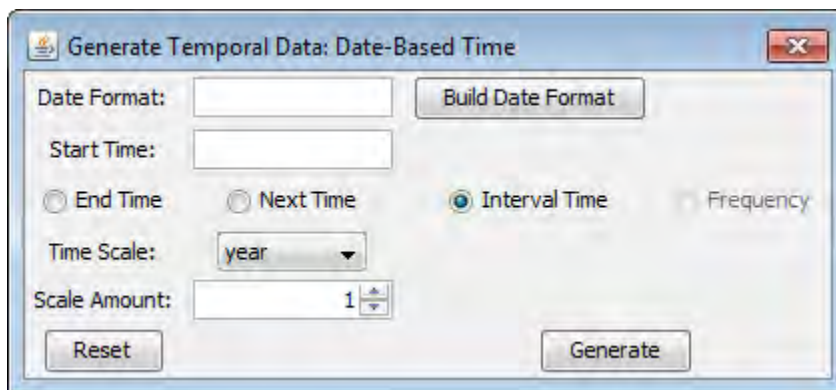


Select from each drop-down and click the down-arrow to enter the code for the selected example into the Pattern field.

Click **Clear Pattern** to clear the Pattern field. Click **Save** to save the format and display it on the Import File window.

- Click **Generate Time Data** to display the Generate Temporal Data window.

**Figure 25** Generating time data



Enter information into the following elements on the window:

- **Date Format** – Enter the format you want to use for the date or click **Build Date Format** to display the Build Date Format window.

- Start Time – Enter the starting time for the data
- Select one of the following radio buttons to specify the time scale. Select:
  - End Time to enter just the last time data was collected
  - Next Time to enter the time of the next data point
  - Interval Time to enter the time between data points
  - Frequency to enter the frequency with which the data was recorded
- Time Scale – Select the units of time from the drop-down list.
- Scale Amount – Enter the number of time units into the field. For example, if you want to create a new date every two years, enter 2 here, and select year from the Time Scale drop-down list.

Click **Reset** to clear the elements in the window. Click **Generate** to generate the date/time values for the data file.

- 10** Click the cell in the data table that displays the first time value, then click **Set First Date/Time Value**.

The selected cell is shaded red. If the date/time format matches the format you specified, the other date/time values in your dataset are shaded pink. Correct the format until the values are correctly shaded, or MAT will not be able to import your data.

- 11** Click in the cell in the data table that displays the name of the first data series, then click **Set Name of First Data Series**.

The selected cell is shaded green. All data series in your dataset are shaded light green. Date/time values for each data series in the data table are shaded yellow and gray. Gray shading indicates a missing value.

- 12** (Optional) Create data categories to organize the data (that is, to create subcategories). Creating data categories displays your data in a hierarchical tree within the Data Chooser.

Select a row or column header, then click **Add Data Category** to add that column as a data category. The index of the row or column appears in the field, and the values of the row or column are shaded blue. Select the index in the field and click **Remove Data Category** to remove that category.

## Saving a configuration for a data file

Once you provide information to MAT about a data file, you can choose to save that configuration data in a separate file or within the data file.

Configuration data is saved as a line of comma-separated values, prefaced by a pound sign (#). When you import a data file into MAT, any lines beginning with # are treated as file format metadata. Data files with all the required metadata contained inside the file are imported automatically. You do not need to edit any data file configuration values manually.



MAT saves the following attributes of the data file format at the beginning of the data file (example values are shown):

```
#,dataSeriesOrientation,ROW
#,dateFormatString,'YR'yyyy
#,firstDataRow,0
#,firstDateCol,2
#,firstDataSeriesNameRow,1
#,firstDataSeriesNameCol,1
#,dataCategories,0
#,hasGeneratedTime,false
#,timeData
```

Variable	Description
dataSeriesOrientation	Has two possible values: ROW or COLUMN.
dateFormatString	Java Date pattern that allows the date values in the file to be parsed.
firstDataRow	Row in the data file that contains the first date value. Row indices start at zero.
firstDateCol	Column in the data file that contains the first date value. Column indices start at zero.
firstDataSeriesNameRow	Row in the data file that contains the name of the first data series.
firstDataSeriesNameCol	Column in the data file that contains the name of the first data series.
dataCategories	List of rows or columns that contain attributes for each of the data series. If the data series are oriented in columns, this variable contains a list of rows. If the data series are oriented in rows, this variable contains a list of columns. Data categories are used to organize the data within MAT.
hasGeneratedTime	Displays TRUE if MAT generated date/time values, FALSE if no values were generated.
timeData	The date/time values generated by MAT.

## Importing default data

The Model Analyst's Toolkit includes a set of configured, imported data from the `example_MAT_data.csv` file located in the `MAT7.1.0\data` directory. You can change this default dataset to another dataset that you have configured for import.

### To import the default data

Select **File > Import Default Data** from the menubar to import the default data file and display it in the Data Chooser View.

### To change the default dataset

- 1 Configure the dataset you want to be the default dataset. Once you have configured the data, click **Save File Config Info in Data File** to save the configuration information within the `.csv` data file.

For more information, see *Configuring data for import* on page 36 and *Saving a configuration for a data file* on page 38.

- 2 Select **File > Choose Default Data File** from the menubar to display the Open window.
- 3 Navigate to the directory that contains your data file, select it, and click **Open** to import and display the dataset in the Data Chooser View. You can also double-click the data file to open it.

When you select **File > Import Default Data** from the menubar, the selected data file will now open.

If you did not correctly configure the data, it will not display in the Data Chooser View. If this occurs, make sure you configured the data correctly.



# 6 VISUALIZING DATA

MAT offers a number of visualizations for your data and allows you to identify and define data features within your data series.

---

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Overview
  - Selecting a data series
  - Exploring data with the Plot View
  - Visualizing multiple data series
  - Working with data features
-



## Overview

The Data Visualization perspective helps you explore the data you imported into MAT. This data can be correlated and examined through different statistics and different time period offsets. This perspective can also be used to define features and associate features with the concepts in your causal model.

**Figure 26** Data Visualization perspective

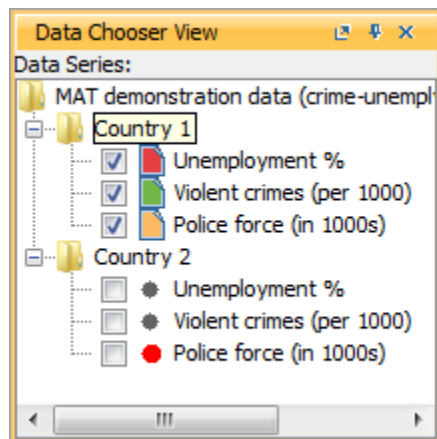


### To visualize your imported data

- 1 Click **Data Visualization** in the MAT toolbar or select **Perspectives > Data Visualization** from the menubar to display the Data Visualization perspective.
- 2 Check the box next to a data series in the Data Chooser View to display that series in the Plot View.

## Selecting a data series for display

Data series from imported datasets are displayed in the Data Chooser View. This view allows you to select data series for display in the Plot View, search for a data series by name, and remove data series.

**Figure 27** Imported data showing nested categories

Double-click the data file (the top-level folder) to open or close it.

If you defined categories when you imported your file, your data file appears as a series of nested folders. Click the + next to a folder to open it. Click – to close it.

A red dot (●) next to a series indicates that features have been defined for the data series. Colored page icons appear next to a series that is currently displayed in the Plot View.

### To display a data series

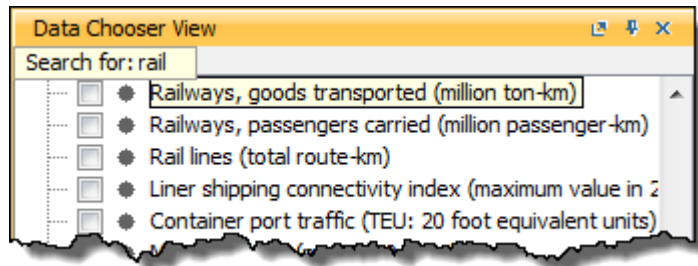
Check the box next to a data series to display it in the Plot View. Uncheck the box to remove it from the Plot View.

There is no limit to the number of data series you can display. However, displaying a large number of data series may slow performance.



### To search for a data series


Click anywhere within the Data Chooser View and enter your search term. As you type, your term appears at the upper left of the Data Chooser View, and the first data series name that matches your term is selected. Use the up and down arrow keys to navigate through the results.


**Figure 28** Searching for data series that begin with “rail”

You can use an asterisk (\*) as a wildcard character. For example, enter *\*ship\** to find data series where “ship” appears anywhere in the name. If you do not enter an asterisk as the first character in your search, MAT searches for data series that begin with your search term.

You can also use a vertical line (|) between search terms as a logical “or.” This feature lets you search for multiple terms. For example, enter *\*women\*|\*female\** to find the data series that have either “women” or “female” in the name.

#### To remove a data series from the Data Chooser View

Select a data series or data file and press **Delete** or click  on the MAT toolbar to remove the data series or entire data file. You can delete multiple data series or files. Shift+click or Ctrl+click to select multiple data series or files for deletion.

The data is not deleted. If you remove a data series or file by mistake, select **Edit > Undo** from the MAT menubar or click  in the toolbar. You can also re-import the data file.

## Exploring data with the Plot View

When you display a data series in the Plot View, you can display detailed values, change the scale and color of the graph, link scrolling on multiple graphs to better visualize features offset in time, and combine multiple graphs to create one “stacked” graph.


**Figure 29** Data series shown at a two year scale with linked scrolling

Mouse over a data point to display its value. The slider at the bottom shows you how much of your data is currently displayed. Use this slider to scroll your data. All graphs with linked scrolling will also scroll.

### To change the scale

Use the scale slider to change the scale of all the graphs shown in the Plot View. The sliders at the bottom of each graph change to reflect the amount of data currently displayed.

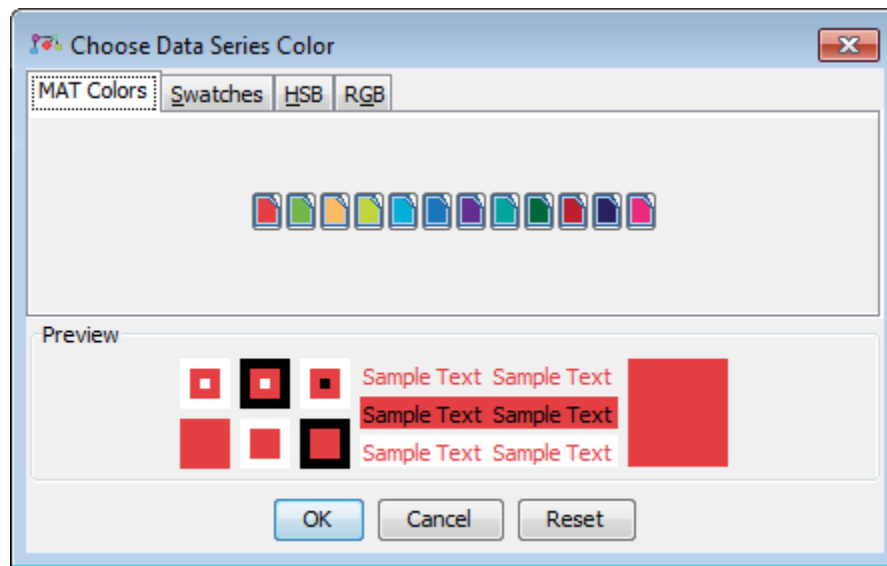
### To link scrolling on multiple charts

When multiple data series are displayed, you can link scrolling by clicking . Click again to unlink scrolling.

You can use linked scrolling to view data series with features that are offset in time. Unlink the graphs, adjust one forward or backward in time with the scroll bar, then relink the graphs to link scrolling with the offset.

### To change the color

- 1 Right-click the graph in the Plot View and select **Change Color** from the context menu to display the Choose Data Series Color window.



**Figure 30** Selecting the color for a data series graph

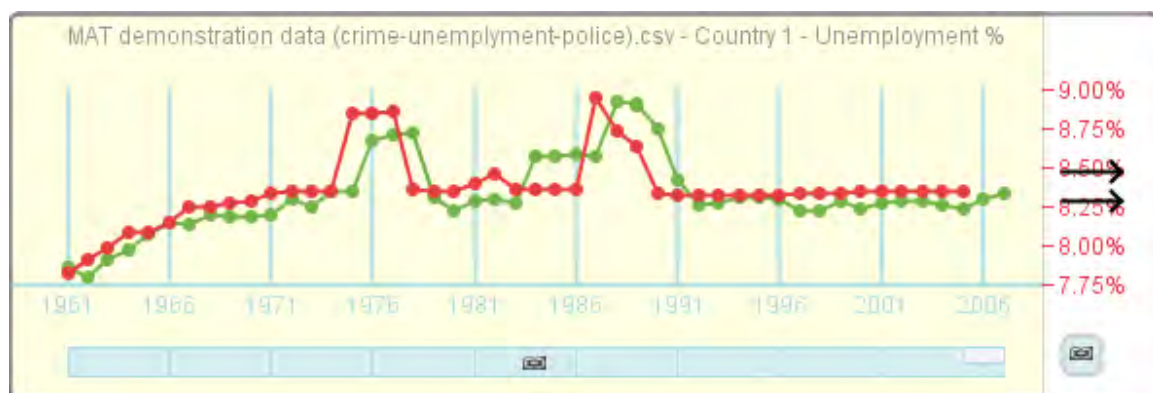
- 2 Click a tab to select a color from different palettes. Click:
  - **MAT Colors** to select a color from the MAT palette.
  - **Swatches** to select a color from a common set of colors. As you click, colors are added to the Recent swatches.
  - **HSB** to use hue, saturation, and brightness sliders to select a color.
  - **RGB** to use red, green, and blue sliders to select a color.
- 3 Select or create your color and click **OK** to display the graph in the selected color.

### To stack charts

Drag a chart on top of another chart in the Plot View or select multiple charts, right-click and select **Stack Charts** from the context menu to combine the data on the charts.


Mouse over a point on the graph to display the name of the data series and the y axis for that series.

Click  to combine the y axes; click  to separate the axes.

**Figure 31** Stacking percent unemployment on number of violent crimes with separate axes

To unstack a chart, right-click the stacked chart and select **Unstack Data Series** from the context menu.

### To close a chart

Mouse over a chart and click  at the upper left of the chart to remove it from the Plot View.

## Creating a synthetic data series

You can create a new data series by applying an expression to existing data series. You can transform a single data series or combine multiple data series using mathematical expressions.

### To create a synthetic data series

- 1 Drag one or more data series from the Data Chooser View to the Synthesis View.  
Each series is given a variable name.
- 2 Enter a name for the synthesized series in the New Series Name field.
- 3 Enter a synthesis expression using the variable names, in the Synthesis Expression field.  
You can create expressions using addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, log base 10, and natural log functions. For example:  $x1 + x2$ ,  $x1 - x2$ ,  $x1 * x2$ ,  $x1/x2$ ,  $\log(x1)$ ,  $\ln(x1)$ .
- 4 Click **Generate Synthesis Series**.

## Visualizing multiple data series

You can display any of the following graphs for two selected data series:

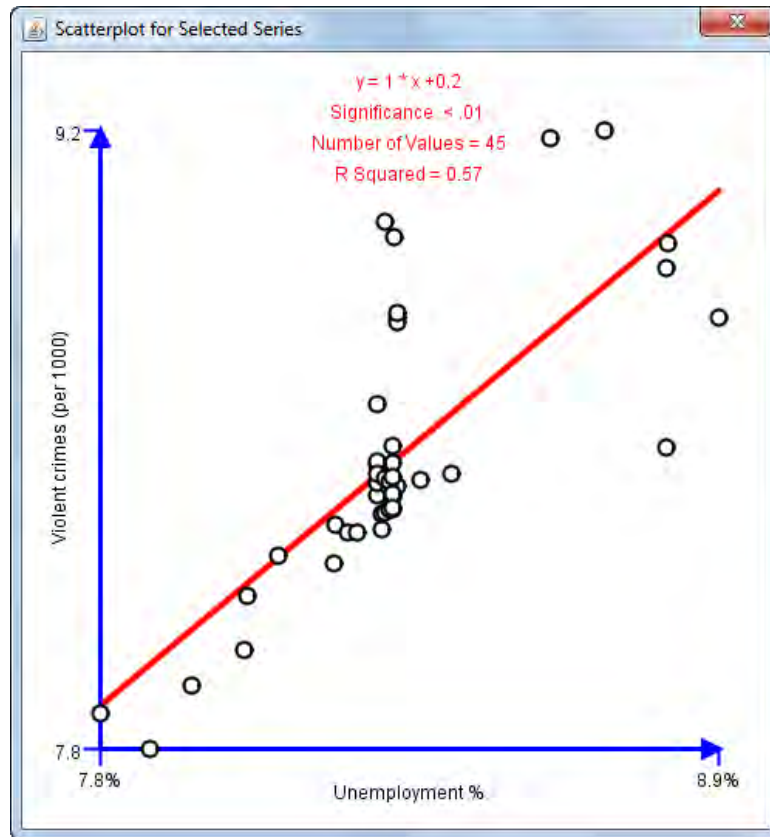
- Scatterplot – Shows the relationship between two data series and uses linear regression to show the line that best fits the data
- Correlation offset plot – Displays the correlation between two data series using all possible time offsets
- Correlation matrix – Displays the correlation, significance, and number of values for two or more data series
- Dynamic time warp – Warps the timing of one data series to more closely match the shape of another series, where the amount of temporal warping can vary within specified limits; captures the effects that do not always follow causes by a constant amount of time

Each visualization recognizes and displays the correct units based on the selected data series.

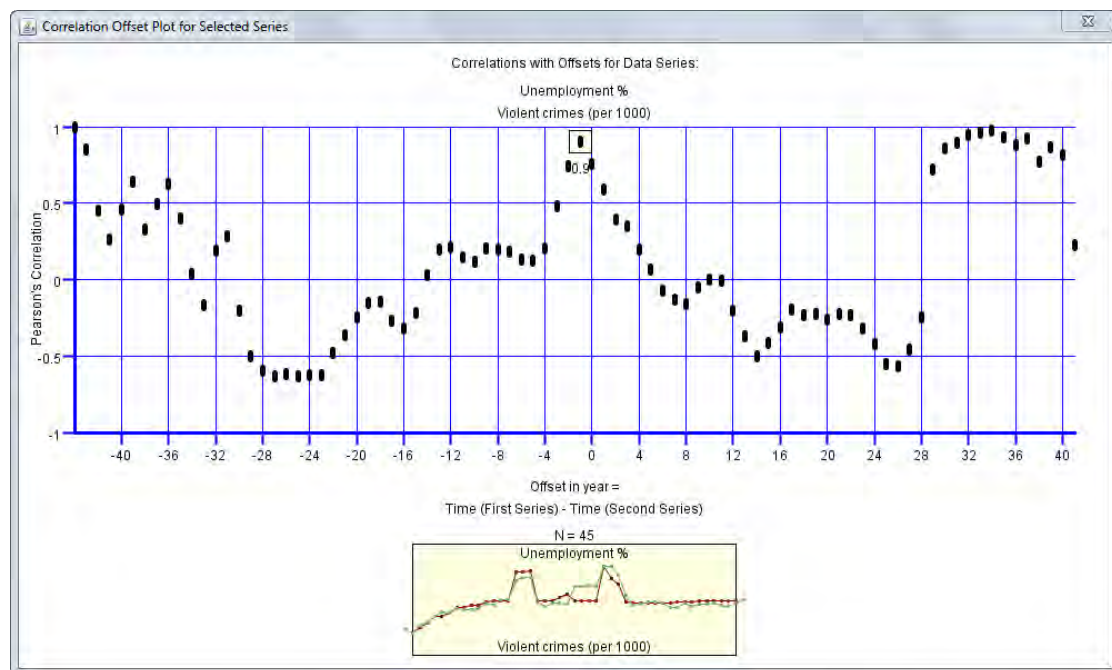
### To display a scatterplot

- 1 Ctrl+click to select two graphs in the Data Chooser View or Plot View.
- 2 Select **Data > Display Scatterplot** from the menubar or right-click one of the selected series and select **Display Scatterplot** from the context menu.



**Figure 32** Scatterplot of unemployment and violent crimes**To display a correlation offset plot**

- 1 Ctrl+click to select two graphs in the Data Chooser View or Plot View.
- 2 Select **Data > Display Correlation Offset Plot** from the menubar or right-click one of the selected series in the Plot View and select **Display Correlation Offset Plot** from the context menu to display the Correlation Offset Plot for Selected Series window.

**Figure 33** Correlation offset plot of unemployment and violent crimes

- 3 Slide your mouse over the main graph to show the two graphs offset by that time value at the bottom of the window.

### To display a correlation matrix

- 1 Ctrl+click to select two or more graphs in the Data Chooser View or Plot View.
- 2 Select **Data > Display Correlation Matrix** from the menubar or right-click one of the selected series in the Plot View and select **Display Correlation Matrix** from the context menu.

**Figure 34** Correlation matrix for unemployment and violent crime

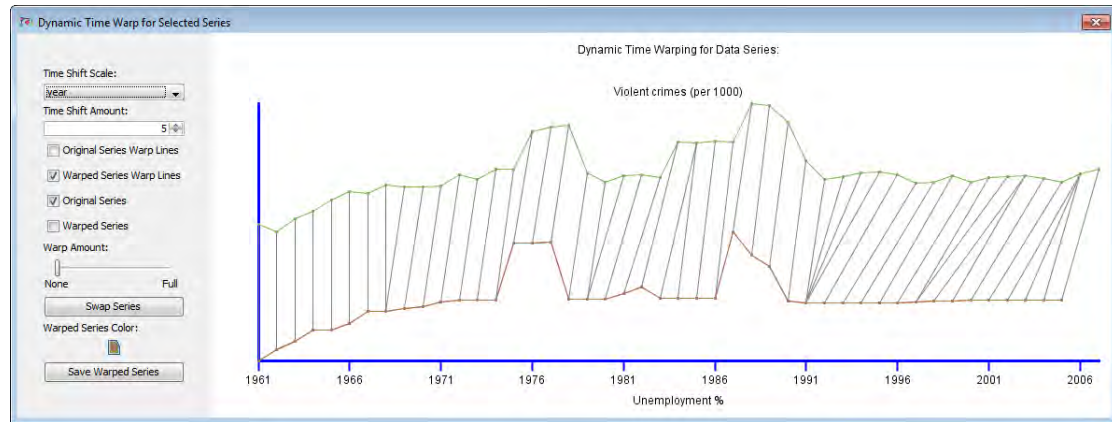
Correlation Matrix of Selected Series		
	Correlation Significance Number of Values	
	(1)	(2)
(1) Unemployment %	1 0 45	
(2) Violent crimes (per 1000)	0.75 < 0.01 45	1 0 47



## To display a dynamic time warp

- 1 Ctrl+click to select two graphs in the Data Chooser View or Plot View.
- 2 Select **Data > Dynamic Time Warp** from the menubar or right-click one of the selected series in the Plot View and select **Dynamic Time Warp** from the context menu to display the Dynamic Time Warp for Selected Series window.

**Figure 35** Dynamic time warp for violent crime and unemployment

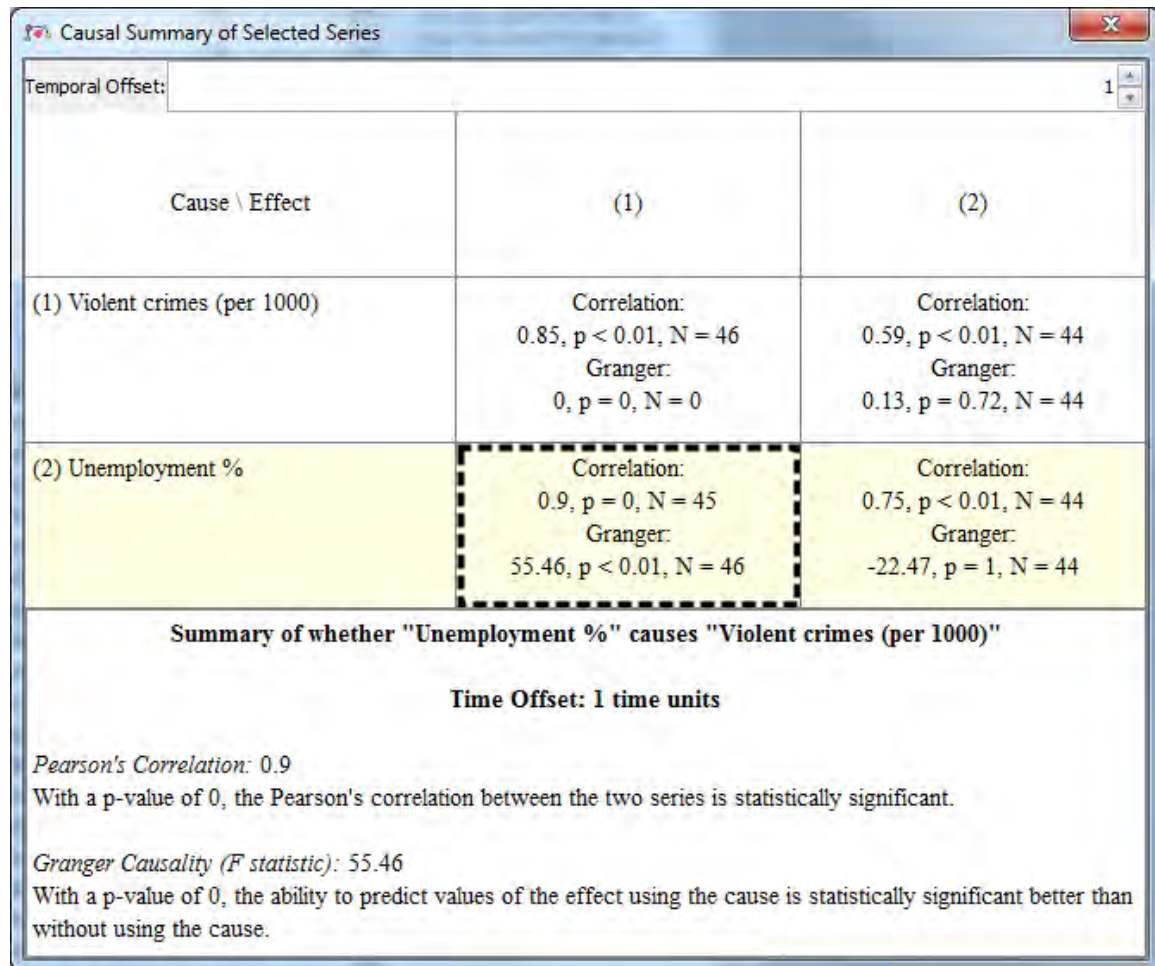


- 3 Specify the following parameters:
  - Select a value from the **Time Shift Scale** drop-down list to set the units of time.
  - Enter a number in the **Time Shift Amount** field to limit the amount of time that a data point can be shifted during warping.
  - Check **Original Series Warp Lines** to display lines on the graph that link the points in the unwarped version of the data series to the points in the static data series that they will be warped to. This visualization makes sense only when you also check the **Original Series** box.
  - Check **Warped Series Warp Lines** to display vertical lines on the graph that link the points in the warped version of the data series to the points in the static data series that they have been warped to. This visualization makes sense only when you also check the **Warped Series** box.
  - Check **Original Series** to view the original, unwarped data at the bottom of the graph.
  - Check **Warped Series** to view the newly warped data at the bottom of the graph. (You can view both the original and the warped series.)
  - Use the **Warp Amount** slider to animate the warp from the original data to the warped data to highlight where warping is occurring.
  - Click **Swap Series** to switch which of the two data series remains stable and which is warped. When visualizing a dynamic time warp, the hypothesized effect series should be on the top and the cause/predictor series should be on the bottom. If the cause/effect relationship is not clear, you can use this button to view how each data series must to be warped in time to align with the other series. Because warping always happens forward in time, the ordering matters and the cause (which happens first in time) should be the warped series.
  - Click the Warped Series Color icon to display the Choose Data Series Color window. Select a color and click **OK** to change the color of the warped series. For more information, see *Exploring data with the Plot View* on page 44.

- Click **Save Warped Series** to display the Save New Data Series window. Enter the name, data category, and edit the name of the data file (if necessary) and click **Save** to save your warped series with your data set.

### To display a causal summary

- Ctrl+click to select two or more graphs in the Data Chooser View or Plot View.
- Select **Data > Display Causal Summary** from the menubar or right-click one of the selected series in the Plot View and select **Display Correlation Matrix** from the context menu.



- Specify the following parameter:
  - Select a value from the **Temporal Offset** field to specify how the cause and effect should be offset temporally from one another when calculating the metrics. The temporal offset can be adjusted and will automatically update the table with the appropriate values. Also, note that the causes go down the left side of the table (the rows) and the effects go along the top of the table (the columns). The table shows the causal metrics for all pairwise combinations of the time series data that was selected by the user.
  - Select a cell in the table to display a verbal description at the bottom of the causal relationship for the selected cause/effect pair.

## Working with data features

In MAT, you select the data series you want to use to test your theory and associate it with concepts in your model. The associations are between *features* of the data—which are subsets of the time series that have a distinctive characteristic, such as an increase or decrease, or an amount over a threshold—and concept *nodes* in your model.

You can create data features, edit them, and ask MAT to automatically recognize and recommend features in a data series.

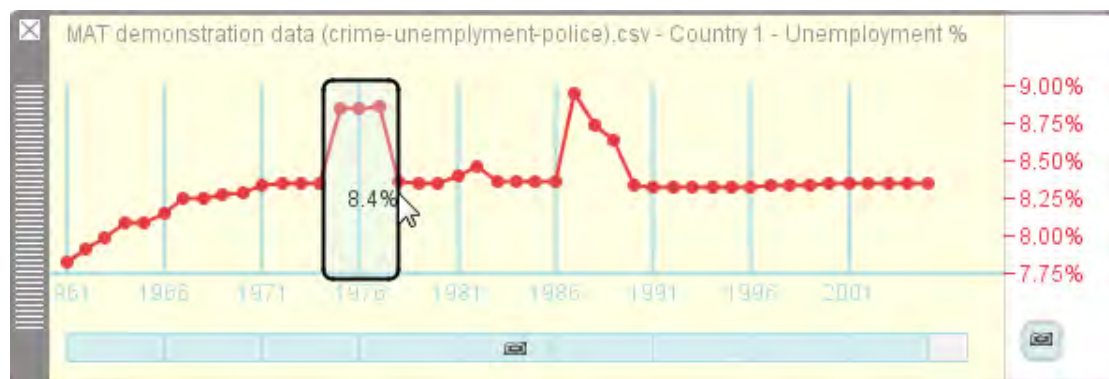
### Creating a data feature

You can create a data feature within any data series displayed in the Plot View.

#### To create a data feature

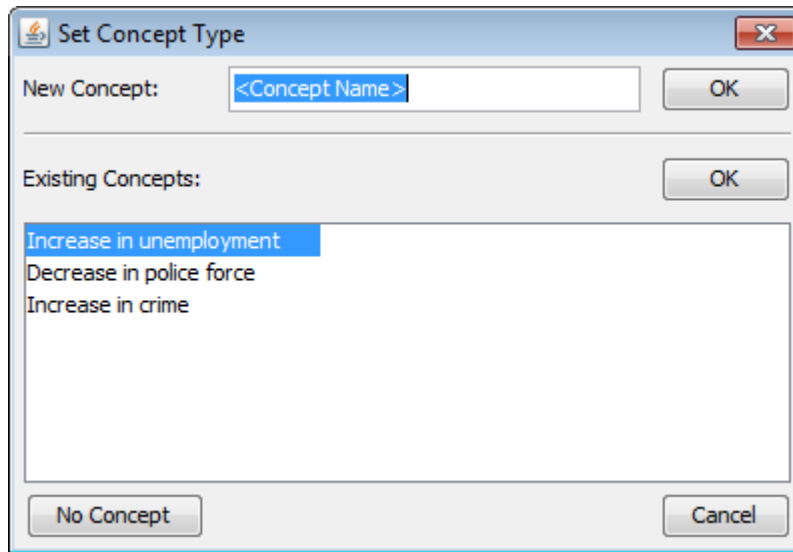
- 1 Check a data series box in the Data Chooser View to display that series in the Plot View.
- 2 Adjust the scale slider so that the features in the data are clearly expressed in the graph.
- 3 Drag your mouse over the graph to create a feature and display the Set Concept Type window.

**Figure 36** Selecting a time period to create a data feature

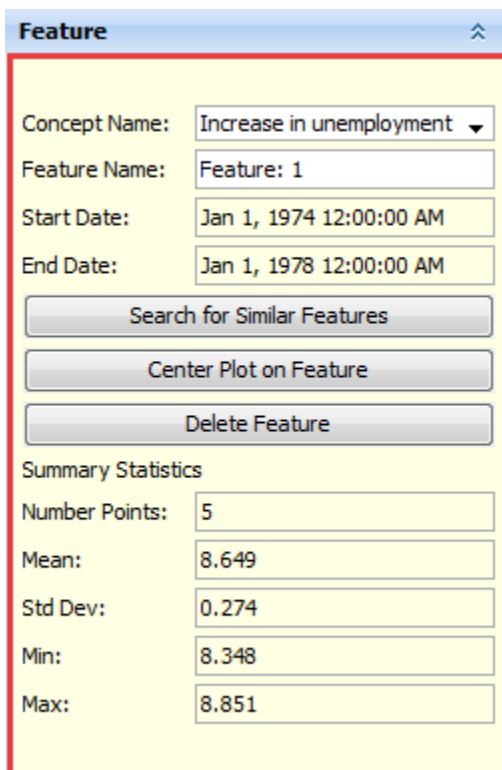


- 4 If the concept linked to this data feature appears in the Existing Concept list, click the concept and click **OK** to create the data feature. If not, enter the concept in the New Concept field and click **OK** to create the data feature.

Click **No Concept** to create the data feature without associating it to a concept.

**Figure 37** Creating a data feature

The dot next to the series is shown in red on the Data Chooser View to indicate that the data series contains one or more data features. The details of the feature are displayed in the Selected Entities View.

**Figure 38** Data feature details

Click **Search for Similar Features** to find features in the data series that are similar to the feature.

Click **Center Plot on Feature** to scroll the graph in the Plot View so that the feature is displayed in the center of the graph.

You can also delete a feature by clicking **Delete Feature** on the Selected Entities View.

## Searching for features

You can ask MAT to identify the features in a data series for you.

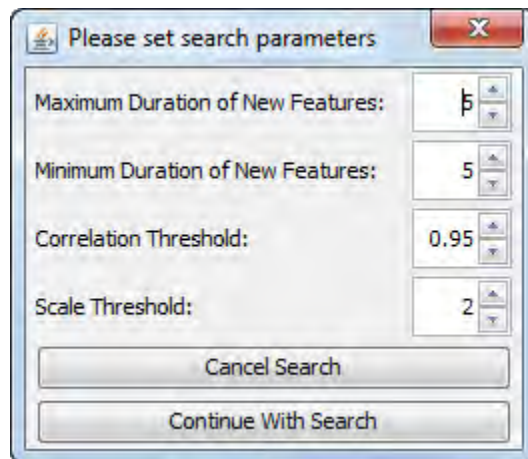
There are three types of searches:

- **Feature Search** – MAT finds features in the data series that are similar to the feature you defined manually and add them to the data series automatically. MAT searches for these features using correlation and linear regression.
- **Advanced Feature Search** – MAT allows you to find features that match commonly found patterns, such as peaks. You can automatically featurize locations in the data where a threshold is crossed, the data exhibits consistency within a range (that is, when the graph is flat), as well as upward or downward slopes that match your steepness criteria.
- **Automatic Feature Extraction** – MAT automatically identifies potential features in a data series and add them to the data series.

### To search for features similar to one you defined

- 1 Right-click the feature and select **Feature Search** from the context menu or click **Search for Similar Features** in the Selected Entities View to display the Please set search parameters window.

**Figure 39** Setting search parameters

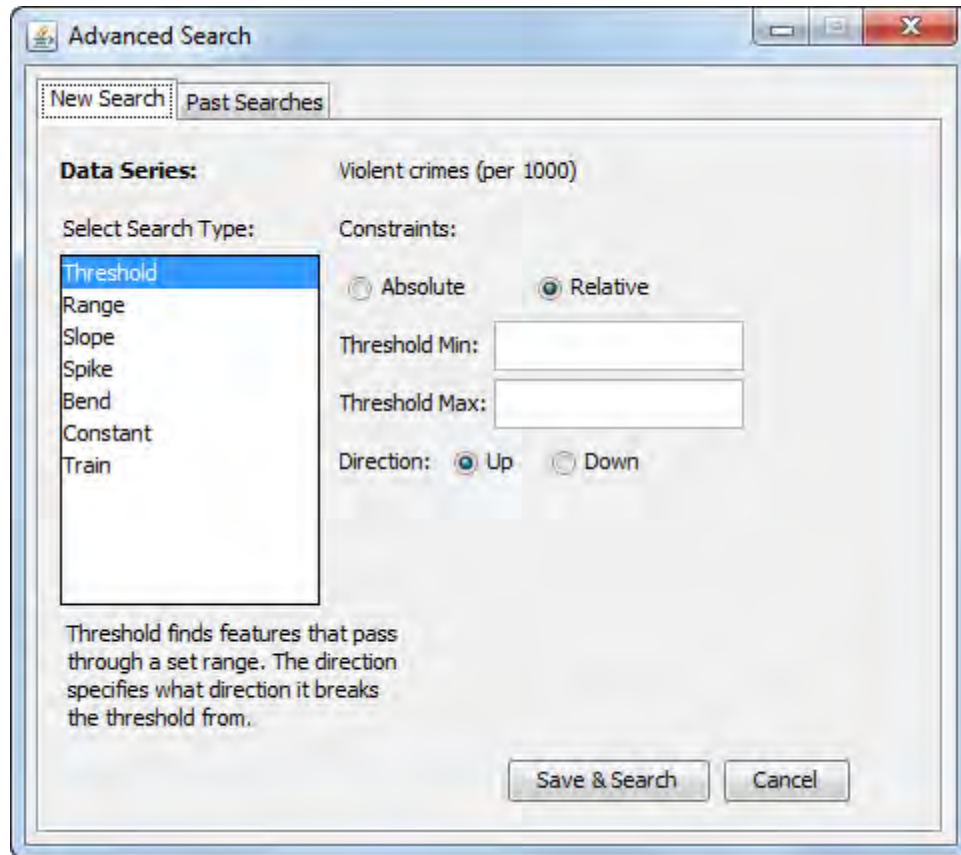


- 2 Enter the search parameters:
  - **Maximum Duration of New Features** – Enter the maximum number of time units. If features are longer than this number of time units, they will be excluded from the search.
  - **Minimum Duration of New Features** – Enter the minimum number of time units. If features are shorter than this number of time units, they will be excluded from the search.
  - **Correlation Threshold** – Enter the minimum correlation to include a feature.
  - **Scale Threshold** – Enter a value to limit the slope of the regression line when searching for new features. For example, enter 2 if the potential feature cannot be more than twice as large as the exemplar feature. That is, if there is a value of 10 at t3 and a value of 20 at t4, the feature would not be defined (even though it is perfectly correlated) because it is at the scale threshold; a value of 2 and t5 and a value of 3.95 at t6 would generate a new feature.
- 3 Click **Continue With Search** to search for the features. Features that match the parameters are defined automatically.

### To perform an advanced feature search

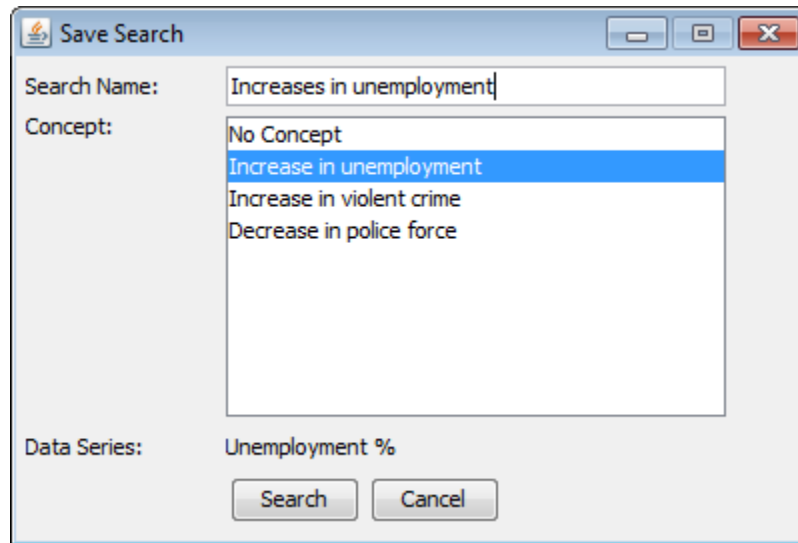
- 1 Right-click a data series and select **Advanced Feature Search** to display the Advanced Search window.

**Figure 40** Creating an new advanced feature search



- 2 Click the **New Search** tab and select a search type. Descriptions of each type are displayed at the bottom of the list. Complete the parameters for each search type.
- 3 Click **Save & Search** to display the Save Search window.

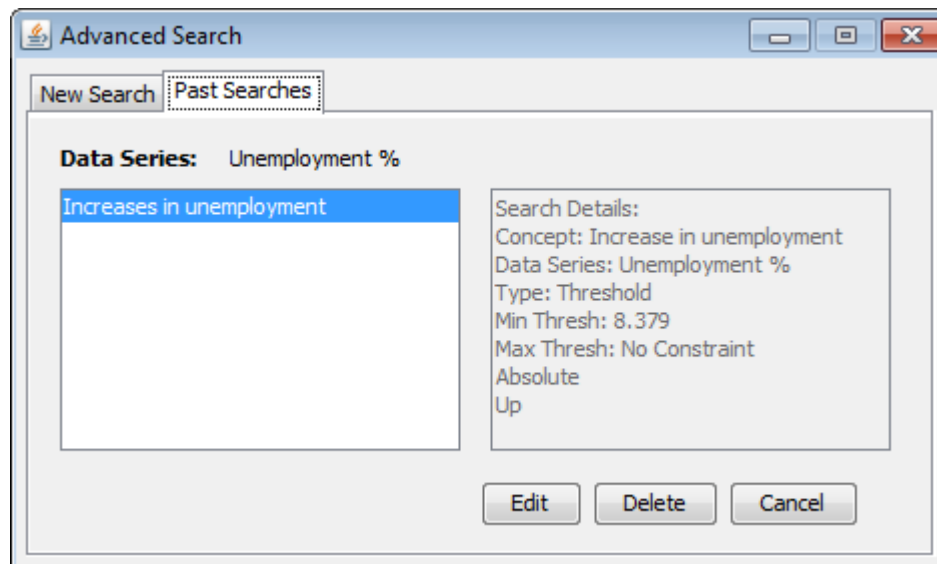


**Figure 41** Saving the search parameters

- 4 Enter a name for the search in the Search Name field and select a concept to associate any found features with.
- 5 Click **Search** to define features in the data series that match the parameters you specified. The features are displayed on the graph in the Plot View.

#### To edit an advanced feature search

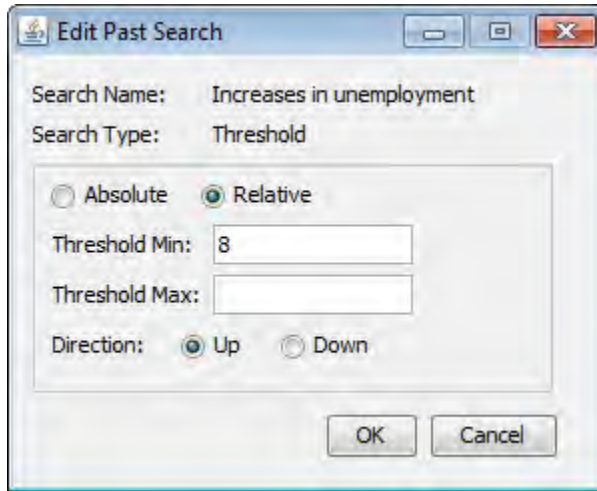
- 1 Right-click a data series and select **Advanced Feature Search** to display the Advanced Search window.
- 2 Click the **Past Searches** tab.

**Figure 42** Selecting a completed search to edit

- 3 Select the search you want to edit and click **Edit** to display the Edit Past Search window.

Click **Delete** to delete the search and features found by the search.

**Figure 43** Editing past search parameters



- 4 Click **OK** to define features in the data series that match the new parameters. Features from the last search are removed.

#### To perform an automatic feature extraction

Right-click a data series and select **Automatic Feature Extraction** to automatically extract features from the data series.

As MAT works to extract features, a progress bar is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the MAT window. Click **Cancel Job** to stop the extraction.

**Figure 44** Results of an automatic feature extraction



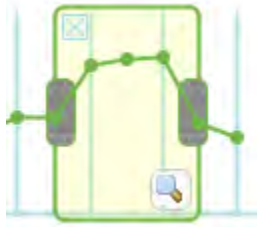
Automatic feature extraction is most useful as part of the process of generating recommended causal models. For more information, see *Generating recommended causal models from the data* on page 26.

If you perform an automatic feature extraction directly on a series, you may need to manually edit the features. For more information, see *Editing a data feature*, below.


## Editing a data feature


Mouse over a feature in the Plot View to display the editing tools.



**Figure 45** Editing a feature on the Plot View

Drag the gray handles to change the duration of the feature.

Click  to delete the feature.

Click  to search for similar features. For more information, see *Searching for features* on page 54.

## Managing features

MAT displays all the features defined in your data in the Feature Table View. From this window, you can view, edit, and delete the features in your data.

### To display all the features in your data

Select **Views > Feature Table** from the menubar to display the Feature Table View.

**Figure 46** Features shown in the Feature Table View

Feature Table View							
Features:							
Fea...	Data Series	Concept	Num P...	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max
Feat...	Unemployment %	Increase in unemployment	5	8.649	0.274	8.348	8.851
Feat...	Unemployment %	Increase in unemployment	5	8.601	0.258	8.336	8.943
Feat...	Violent crimes (p...	Periodic Change in Violent crimes ...	5	8.759	0.248	8.471	8.967
Feat...	Violent crimes (p...	Plateau in Violent crimes (per 1000)	5	8.716	0.166	8.42	8.8
Feat...	Violent crimes (p...	Periodic Change in Violent crimes ...	6	8.862	0.323	8.401	9.2
0 Features Selected.							
				View Feature	Delete Feature		

Concepts:

Increase in unemployment  
Decrease in police force  
Increase in violent crimes  
Spike in Violent crimes  
Exponential Increase in  
Periodic Change in Violent  
Exponential Decrease in  
Plateau in Violent crimes  
Constant Violent crimes  
Spike in Violent crimes  
Exponential Increase in  
Periodic Change in Violent  
Exponential Decrease in  
Plateau in Violent crimes  
Constant Violent crimes

### To view a feature

Select a feature and click **View Feature** to display the data series in the Plot View, centered on the feature.

### To delete a feature

Select a feature and click **Delete Feature** to remove the feature.

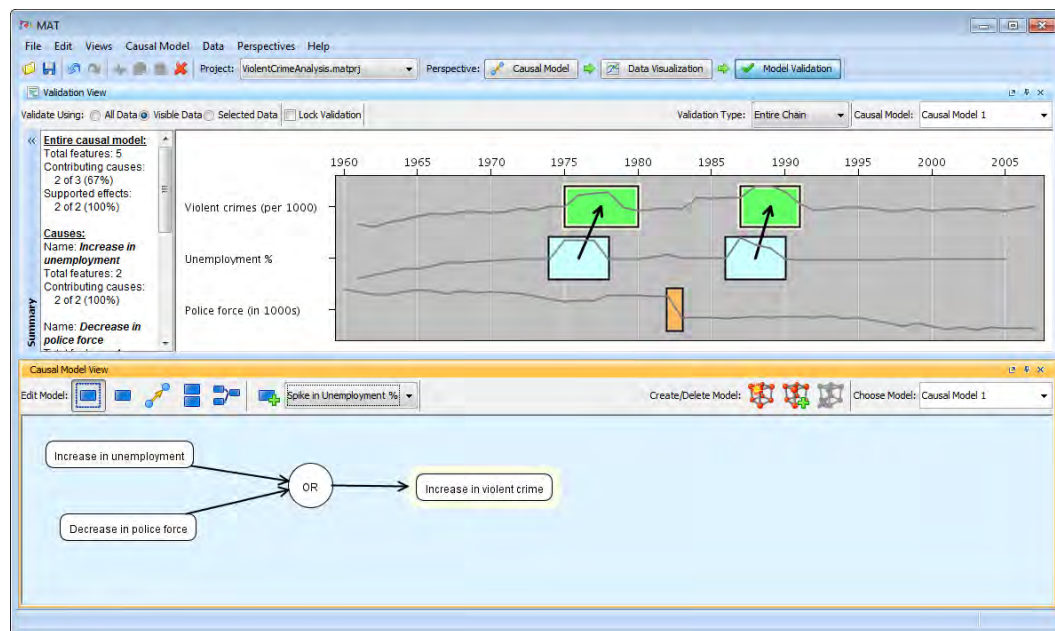


## 7 MODEL VALIDATION

MAT's Model Validation perspective helps you validate your model by testing it against the data in selected data series. This perspective answers such questions as, "Is the theory supported or not?" and, "Which data points support the model's defined relationships and which do not?"

We recommend validating your model whenever you modify the causal model or data features.

**Figure 47** Features and causal model shown in the Model Validation perspective



Although the examples of causal models shown in this guide are simple, MAT can support validation of cyclic relationships and other very complex systems.

## To validate a model

- 1 Click **Model Validation** in the MAT toolbar to display the Model Validation perspective and validate the causal model using default settings.
- 2 Select the causal model you want to validate from the Choose Model drop-down list.
- 3 Modify the validation settings.

Select the data you want to use to validate the model by selecting from one of the Validate Using radio buttons:

- **All Data** – All imported data
- **Visible Data** – The data series displayed in the Plot View in the Data Visualization perspective
- **Selected Data** – The data series currently selected in the Data Chooser View or Plot View in the Data Visualization perspective

Check the **Lock Validation** box to prevent the Validation View from changing as you adjust the causal model or data features. This feature is useful if you want to lock one validation view and open another view to see changes as you adjust the causal model. However, we recommend that you duplicate your causal model instead of using this feature, so that you can save your original causal model. For more information, see *Creating a causal model* on page 25.







Select one of the following validation types. Select:

- **Entire Chain** if all the causes in a causal chain (for example, Cause A → Cause B → Effect C) must be present for the effect to be supported
- **Individual Links** if only the cause immediately preceding the effect must be present for the effect to be supported

If the Validation View is not locked, validation runs immediately on the selected model when you change the validation settings.

- 4 Review the results in the Validation View.

The Validation View displays the features in the model in a timeline for the selected data. It also indicates whether each features is supported or contributes to the effect. Features are displayed in the following colors:

-  Light blue – Contributing cause – Cause that directly supports an effect. If you selected entire chain validation, then this cause is also supported by evidence. If you are validating individual links, this cause may or may not be supported by evidence.
-  Orange – Non-contributing cause – Cause which does not contribute support to an effect.
-  Light green – Supported cause – Cause that is also an effect of a previous cause, that is supported by evidence.
-  Pink – Unsupported cause – Cause that is also an effect of another cause, but for which no causal evidence exists.
-  Green – Supported effect.
-  Red – Unsupported effect.

Click a node in the Causal Model View to highlight the features in the Validation View. Click a feature in the Validation View to display the causal model that contains the relevant concept in the Causal Model View and see the causal links in the Validation View. Mouse over the data series names in the Validation View to see the actual data series.

**To create a validation view**

Select **Views > Validation View > Create New** from the menubar to display a new Validation View tab.



# 8 WORKING WITH MAT PROJECTS

Your work in MAT is saved as a MAT project file.

---

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Creating a new MAT project
  - Opening a MAT project
  - Saving a MAT project
  - Navigating between open projects
  - Closing a project
  - Deleting a project
-

## Creating a new MAT project

You can create a new, empty MAT project, or you can create a new project from an existing project.

### To create a new MAT project

Select **File > New > MAT Project** from the MAT menubar to create a new, untitled project document.

Untitled appears in the Project Document drop-down in the MAT toolbar.


### To create a new MAT project from an existing project

- 1 Select **File > Save As** to display the Save As window.
- 2 Navigate to the directory where you want to save your project.
- 3 Enter a name for the project and click **Save** to save the project as a new `.matprj` file.

## Opening a MAT project

MAT allows you to open any `.matprj` file. It displays a list of recently opened projects so you can quickly open your current work. You can open multiple projects in MAT, but you can only work with one at a time.

### To open a MAT project

- 1 Select **File > Open** from the MAT menubar, click  in the MAT toolbar, or press **Ctrl+O** to display the Open window.
- 2 Navigate to an existing MAT project (`.matprj` file) and select it.
- 3 Click **Open**.

### To open a recent MAT project


Select **File > Recent Documents** from the MAT menubar and select the recent project you want to open.

## Saving a MAT project

You can save your changes to a MAT project within the same project or as a new project.

### To save a MAT project

Select one of the following:

- **File > Save As** from the MAT menubar to save your changes as a new MAT project. On the Save window, navigate to the directory where you want to save your project, enter a name for the project, and click **Save** to save the project as a new `.matprj` file.
- **File > Save** from the menubar, click  on the MAT toolbar, or press **Ctrl+S** to save your changes within the current project.

## Navigating between open projects

When you open multiple projects in MAT, they are displayed in the Project Document drop-down list in the MAT toolbar.

### To switch between open projects

Select the project you want to work with from the Project drop-down list in the MAT toolbar.

## Closing a project

Closing a project removes it from display in MAT. It does not delete the file.

### To close a project

Select **File > Close** from the menubar or press **Ctrl+W** to close the currently displayed project.

## Deleting a project

To help avoid data loss, you cannot delete a project from within MAT.

### To delete a project

Delete the `.matprj` file from the directory where it is stored.

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